

00 0200 Legal & General

Threat to standards seen in privatisation plan

Move to switch care services worries charities

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The biggest privatisation exercise in social services since local authority departments were established in 1972 is expected to be proposed by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, next month.

A green paper which will outline plans to "contract out" caring services for children, the elderly and handicapped, is already alarming many charities. They believe that standards of care will fall.

Fears have been fuelled by informal approaches by the Department of Health to individual charities to sound them out on taking over children's homes and extending private and charitable child abuse services.

The green paper was announced by Mr Fowler last autumn at the annual social services conference in Buxton. Unlike the green paper on social security published last week, there has been no consultation or public hearings to discuss the issues.

Mr John Patten, the social services minister, who is in charge of details in the paper, is an advocate of privatisation and has already forced many reluctant health authorities to privatise ancillary services. His tactics have involved summoning to him health authority chairmen who failed to privatise services fast enough, and intervening in tenders to favour the private sector.

The key proposal in the green paper is understood to be a switch from social services departments providing a

comprehensive state-run service to "enabling authorities" with a main role in contracting out their services to charitable and private businesses.

Such a move will bring substantial staff reductions in the present £2.3 billion budgets; curtail trade union influence, and save ratepayers and taxpayers money by eventually allowing a reduction in rate support grants.

Fifteen of the country's largest charities—from Mind, the national association for mental health, to the Spastics Society—have joined together to form Voluntary Organisations on Personal Social Services (Vops) to fight expected Government plans.

Ms Christine Shaw, assistant director of Mind, said yesterday: "Many charities are worried that standards could fall. We intend to write to Mr Fowler before the green paper is published asking him to clarify the situation."

Mr John Cox, director of the Spastics Society, intends to raise the issue when he meets Mr Patten and Mr Tony Newton, the social security minister, next week. He sees a danger that charities which are meant to defend the standards of living for their clients being forced to provide inferior services through lack of cash.

Mr John Mayo, director of Help the Aged, is also sceptical. He welcomes a partnership between charities and statutory services but warns that contracting out would be "inappropriate" and would put charities under an "intolerable obligation."

Hospitals told to stop kidney deals or close

By Andrew Veth, Medical Correspondent

Ministers are prepared to close private hospitals involved in the kidney-for-sale business but they will be left to police themselves, the junior health minister, Mr John Patten, warned yesterday.

He made it clear that the Government had no immediate plans for new laws to stop the international trade in human organs.

"We are examining the possibility of special legislation although these are obvious difficulties in drafting something which would be effective where the financial part of the transaction takes place overseas."

The Department of Health has written to private hospitals where kidney transplants are performed pointing out that ministers have power to cancel their registration, under the Registered Nursing Homes Act, if the premises are being used for purposes which are "improper or undesirable."

"Ministers regard transplantation of an organ obtained for payment as improper and undesirable," said Mr Patten.

Private hospitals, and NHS hospitals with private transplant patients, are being asked to tell the Department of Health what steps they propose to take to ensure that organs have not been obtained for payment.

Mr Patten's warning follows the disclosure that Pakistani donor, Mr Akhtar Mohammed Hameed, was flown to London from Lahore and paid a reported £2,000 for his kidney. It was transplanted to Mr Saqib Nadeem at the Private Devonshire Hospital.

Rebel councils warned

By Alan Dunn

District auditors yesterday sent final demand letters to councillors at Liverpool and Lambeth, the last two Labour authorities not to have set a rate.

The letters from Mr Thomas McKelton (Liverpool) and Mr Brian Skinner (Lambeth) say that there is now enough evidence to pursue action over the councillors' failure to set a rate.

The letters are the last stage in the preliminaries to the legal process under the 1983 Local Government Finance Act. Formal action will begin within two weeks when a notice of loss will be sent to the Labour councillors identified as being responsible.

Possible losses of hundreds of

thousands of pounds, up to £250,000 in Lambeth's case, are said to be involved, mainly because of the loss of interest from the investment of the rate received rates and other income.

If the cases go to the High Court, the councillors could be made bankrupt and disqualified from public service. It was stressed yesterday that there was still time for the two councils to set a rate to minimise the losses.

Lambeth last week voted not to set a rate and has no plans for another rates meeting.

Liverpool's Labour leader, Mr John Hamilton, said that his party was trying to protect services and jobs.

He thought that the council may set a rate this month.

Court threatens fined judge with gaol

A 59-year-old deputy High Court judge was told yesterday that he will be jailed for 90 days if he does not pay a fine within 14 days.

Vivian Price, of New Court, Temple, London, was fined £1,000 and told to pay £50 costs in March for failing to pay VAT.

His cheque bounced, a warrant for his arrest was issued and he gave himself up yesterday at a London police station.

Price, who told Guildhall

magistrates' court that he earned between £60,000 and £75,000 a year, said: "I am a practising barrister, a Queen's Counsel and - hold judicial office as a recorder. I signed this cheque thinking I had plenty of funds in my account to meet it."

He admitted having four previous convictions for similar offences.

"I have five children in full-time education which is a considerable expense and a

Ministers misled us on Belgrano, say MPs

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A draft report drawn up by Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee and Conservative MP for Stroud, criticises the way the Government has consistently misled parliament over the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the General Belgrano during the Falklands conflict. It was disclosed last night.

Sir Anthony, according to Granada Television's World in Action programme, will ask the committee tomorrow to approve a conclusion that says: "As a result of the approach adopted by ministers the House remained for too long in ignorance of information which members were perfectly entitled to request. To that extent the House was misled."

This does not go far enough for the four Labour members, who have drafted a minority report.

The programme also disclosed that on May 2, 1982, Lord Lewis chaired a meeting of the Chiefs of Staff at which, minutes show, the Belgrano was not mentioned even though the submarine Conqueror had been trailing her for nearly 20 hours.

It was not until he went to fleet headquarters at Northwood, outside London, that Lord Lewis heard that Admiral Woodward, the task force commander, had sent a message to the Conqueror via Northwood asking her to sink the Belgrano.

That message was sent to London at 8.10 am on May 2. The submarine fleet commander, Admiral Sir Peter Herbert, immediately countermanded the order, saying that it would need political approval. It is understood that shortly afterwards, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of naval staff at the time, sent an angry message to Admiral Woodward. But at lunchtime the war cabinet meeting at Chequer, gave approval to the sinking and the Belgrano was torpedoed that evening.

A general message to Argentina sent on April 23, 1982, warning that any unit approaching the task force would encounter "the appropriate response" was not formally notified to parliament for another 11 days, according to World in Action.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, said yesterday that no criminal charges were to be brought over the leaked diary of Lieutenant Narendera Sethi, an officer on board the Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, told MPs last year that the diary parts of which have been published - contained classified information and that this constituted "a prime fact breach of the Official Secrets Act."

Convoy must quit forest

A High Court judge yesterday gave members of the hippy Peace Convoy a week to leave land at Saverne Forest, Wiltshire, where they have been camping since police halted their attempt to hold a festival at Stonehenge.

At a private hearing in London, Mr Justice Saville granted an eviction order to the Ministry of Agriculture, which leases the land on behalf of the Forestry Commission. He directed that the order should not be enforced until midnight on Sunday.

The judge is understood to have given the hippies a week to repair their vehicles, most of which were damaged in a clash with police at nearby Cholderton, so that they would be able to move on Monday.

Many of the hippies, gathered with more than 140 vehicles on the site, said that the order gave them a "breathing space."

Their leader, Mr Sid Rawles, said he thought the camp would probably go by Monday. But he would be consulting solicitors about the possibility of appealing against the order.

Mr John Fletcher, the Forestry Commission's conservator for the South-west, said that a great deal of damage had been done to the ground since the campers moved in nine days ago.

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Price, who told Guildhall



The chief of staff of the United States army and the commander-in-chief of the Chinese air force began separate visits to Britain by inspecting troops in London yesterday. The American, General John A. Wickham Jr, inspecting men from the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. Mr Zhang Tingfa inspects a guard of honour of the Queen's Colour Squadron, R.A.F.



Church of England theologians fail to agree on embryos and fertilisation

By Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

A Church of England working party on human fertilisation and embryology said yesterday that its members disagreed on almost all the main issues.

The moral theologians and scientists who spent two years preparing a report said they were divided on artificial insemination of the wife by semen from an unrelated donor (AID).

There will be a difference of view here between those who think that the genetic origins of a child are fundamentally important and those who believe that it is the loving nurture of the child in a stable marital relationship," said the working party, appointed by the General Synod's Board for Social Responsibility.

The synod faces a stormy debate next month when it discusses the report which was denounced yesterday as a "sorry document" by Mr Raymond Johnston, a leading evangelical member of the synod, who accused the working party of failing to give the Church moral leadership.

OBITUARY

Actor inspired Theatre trust

Actor Clifford Evans died in the Royal Shrewsbury hospital on Sunday, aged 73.

Mr Evans, who lived at Welshpool, Powys, was born in Carmarthenshire, the son of a miner. He made many films as well as appearing on stage, radio and television.

Mr Evans initiated the St David's Theatre Trust in Wales in 1961 and was a governor of the Welsh National Theatre.

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Heseltine told defence cuts will come 'by stealth'

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

Better management of Britain's defence spending will not make up for a budget which is not big enough to meet commitments, the Commons defence committee concludes in its latest report.

It believes that as the Government is not prepared to make a bold cut in a major commitment - such as Trident - the likely result over the next few years is a "defence review by stealth."

This could damage conventional non-nuclear defence. The select committee does not believe that the Government's commitment to maintain the level of military spending after allowing for inflation will prevent a decline in resources.

It calculates that a weakened posture, steeply rising equipment costs and service pay rises will reduce the effective size of a £16 billion budget (at 1983-84 prices) by nearly £1 billion over the next two years.

THE Indian Navy's possible purchase of the retired British aircraft carrier HMS Hermes will be on the agenda when the Indian Defence Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, meets his opposite number, Mr Michael Heseltine in London today.

British defence officials will probably be more concerned to make progress in a number of arms deals, and table the purchase by India of another ten or 12 Sea Harrier aircraft and possibly the Hermes.

years. If the continued burden of the Falklands is included, the reduction works out at £1.5 billion.

The MPs give the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, credit for his energetic efforts to get better value for money by more competitive contracts, putting some supporting jobs out to private industry and reducing the number of defence civil servants. In theory this might save perhaps £700 million a year.

The report warns: "What must not happen is that overall capability is allowed to decline to the point where budgetary rather than military considerations force a hurried reconsideration or elimination of a major commitment."

"We are told there is no immediate need for a major defence review but we fear that the cumulative effect of managing the defence budget in the manner endorsed in the white paper (on this year's £18 billion defence estimates) may result in a defence review by stealth."

The all-party report was prompted by the Government's decision to abandon Britain's NATO commitment to increase military spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms after 1985-86. But it also offers a commentary on the defence white paper in advance of

tomorrow's Commons debate. It has some sharp criticism of Mr Heseltine and some of his evasive officials.

The minister had promised the committee that after dealing in last year's white paper with the domestic problems of managing his vast department, he would turn this year to a review of policy and priorities. But, in fact, the Government has done no more than repeat the reasons why it does not propose to review or change its basic policy. The white paper's comments on Trident and Nato strategy in particular, the MPs complain, contain little new material.

The committee's hopes of laying out a pattern of future military programmes and commitments, for comparison with the resources available was frustrated by the ministry's "vague and evasive answers, and elegant but unhelpful hypotheses."

The MPs say in their report that they understand the need for military secrets, but they are not happy to have information withheld - even in a session - simply because it is likely to prove politically embarrassing.

The committee warns that the period of high expenditure on four new Trident nuclear missile submarines for the Royal Navy is about to begin - absorbing up to 11 per cent of the equipment budget at its peak in a few years time and gives notice that it will shortly be preparing a separate report on this crucial programme.

Meanwhile, it urges the Government to give thought to what it would do if East-West arms control negotiations were to demand that Britain should reduce the size of its nuclear deterrent force. The ministry itself seems "unconvinced" as to how this might be done, since a force of four submarines is considered the minimum to maintain two at sea.

The MPs endorse the Government's broad approach to President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative or Star Wars programme - that is, support for research but not necessarily for deployment. Their assessment of Mr Heseltine's position is that his main concern is not to move closer to Reagan's vision of a new defensive deterrent strategy but "to gain access to a wide range of technological developments that will have a much wider application."

If the Royal Navy's amphibious forces are not replaced, the report warns, Nato's role in the north Atlantic will be endangered. It fears that the ministry's decision is more concerned with whether replacement would be financially opportune than with the military arguments.

The Falklands commitment will cost £230 million over the ten years 1984-1994, the committee calculates - £1,720 million on capital account and £159 million a year to maintain the garrison.

Stowaways to learn fate soon

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Home Office will decide within the next 24 hours whether six Ethiopian stowaways who arrived in Northern Ireland on a freighter, are to be allowed to stay in the country.

Five of the men are believed to be seeking asylum on the grounds that they want to avoid the civil war in Ethiopia and the sixth has apparently alleged that his life would be in danger if he returned because fellow students have been murdered.

They slipped on board the Cyprus-registered ship, the Elise Schulte, three weeks ago after it unloaded a cargo of relief supplies at an Ethiopian port.

They were discovered soon after the ship put to sea but the captain and crew were helpful. The men, aged between 19 and 38, who say they have lost most of their relatives to famine and fighting, were clothed and fed by the seamen.

Attempts to gain refuge at ports in Egypt and Cyprus failed and the men ended up in Londonderry. They have been questioned by immigration officials and police and a Home Office spokesman said last night that their applications were being treated urgently.

The ship is due to leave for West Germany tomorrow. The captain has said that he will take them with him if they are not allowed to stay in Northern Ireland.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party and MP for Foyle, has taken up their case and asked the Home Office for sympathetic treatment.

The Home Office could make an interim decision allowing the Ethiopians to stay in the United Kingdom with their applications rejected pending a final decision.

If the applications are granted, they would be for up to a year and the men could apply again if they wanted to stay longer, said the Home Office.



David McKie

Britain's champion railway buffer

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch, was born approximately 100 years too late, and navy and army post office stamps were frequently required to scrutinise the plans for some great new railway project, enthusiastically subscribed to, destined to convey eager carriage loads into hitherto inviolate country.

Few could have poured over the prospectuses with a more gleaming eye or a more overflowing heart. The railway train, throughout its career, has never had a more loyal friend. On Friday when Dennis Skinner was chugging cheerfully ahead with his speech on the Brecon and Radnor byelection, Mr Adley suddenly produced a towering stack of books concerned with the history of the railway in mid-Wales - a fertile source, he suggested, in which to uncover likely by-election issues.

He has written quite a few himself: British Steam in Cameracour (1979); Search of Steam (1981); The Call of Steam (1982); and since then (for he also fell some time ago under the spell of China) China for Steam (1983) and All Change for Hong Kong (1984).

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Yesterday at question time he was pursuing the Transport Secretary, Nicholas Ridley, about the safety record of coaches. As always, a subliminal message seemed to be lurking in the air: a face would not be travelling by rail be safer?

If Mr Adley were in Mr Ridley's shoes, the railway age would be revived on a scale beyond the wildest dreams even of Mr Jimmy Knapp. The country would be plastered with railways. Tracks long ago ripped up would be torn up again. Even the line which used to run through Shropshire from Castle - an enterprise so fragile that trains several times failed to complete their journeys because ballasts fell upon them - would flourish under Mr Adley's stewardship.

But this is one appointment which no one has yet mentioned in connection with Mrs Thatcher's coming reshuffle. At 50, Mr Adley's hopes of catching the Prime Ministerial eye must now be fading. The railway, however, is a cause which he has invested in some areas of the infrastructure is concerned) Mr Adley is dry on others and cannot even be said to be a railway enthusiast. He has one or two Conservative votes in Devises: "I like to see rich people in charge of the country," he said, "because it makes sense and they can always dip into their own pockets and help us out." What Sir Peter is said to have done for City stockholders he should surely be given his chance to do for Great Britain PLC.

If Mark Carleton took the Home Office, that would allow Sir Ian Gilmour to preside at the FCO, where he would be a valuable reassurance to foreign powers that the traditional concept of the English gentleman is not yet dead after all.

Geoffrey Rippon seems increasingly preoccupied with the law nowadays, so he might be Attorney-General, if not Lord Chancellor; though Patrick Cormack (South Staffs) seems to be cultivating a kind of jowly sagacity nowadays which suggests he may be in training for the Woolack.

But Mr Adley's claims notwithstanding, a Cambridge member like Mr Pym could have only one choice for transport - Alan Haselhurst, the Member for Saffron Walden, who would then become the first Government minister since Tony Crosland to say of Standed: "Thank God, I've just killed off that bloody airport for ever."

The 'spy ring' founded on homosexual blackmail

'Stupid error' leads to downfall

SEVEN young servicemen based in Cyprus betrayed their country by systematically channelling highly sensitive military secrets to foreign agents, the Old Bailey heard yesterday.

The information was supplied between February 1982 and February 1984, counsel for the Crown stated at the opening of the Cyprus secrets trial.

Mr Michael Wright, QC, said the servicemen had acquired the information solely because of their employment within a military establishment on the island which was an essential component of the defence system of this country.

"In short, they as servicemen acted as spies, and as spies they betrayed to the agents of a foreign power some of this country's most precious military secrets," he said.

Crown opens the Cyprus secrets trial by describing the seven servicemen's recruitment and downfall

Reports by Paul Keel



Top secret information was allegedly passed by (from left): Christopher Payne, Anthony Glass, Martin Tuffy, and Gunmajor Owen.

Signals to a communications unit near Ayios Nikolaos on the island, which handled very large amounts of classified material.

All but one of the defendants were special telegraphists privy to much top secret material in the course of their work. If they had not been implicitly trusted as they were, they would never have been allowed to enter the unit.

"The stark fact is that, until February 1984, when Jones, the ringleader of this whole group was finally arrested, most of the men in the dock chose to supply the secret material with which they had been entrusted to the agents of foreign countries on a grand scale not just in respect of the material but in the type of work by the bagful. They did so, in part at least, to save their own skins rather than risk exposure as homosexuals."

Mr Wright said that in February, 1982, Graham Jones, a senior aircraftman, was lured to a private apartment, seduced, and then photographed by a foreign agent in the act of burglary.

Thereafter he was threatened with exposure unless he agreed to supply regular secret information. Eventually, he was persuaded to recruit other members of his unit with whom he had homosexual relations.

This he did and they, in turn, were blackmailed into joining the spy ring.

Each, from the date of his recruitment, contributed to the supply of secret information going to hostile agents. Documents were regularly smuggled out of the establishment where they worked and delivered by hand to the agents.

"Hundreds of secret and top secret documents were supplied in this way. They received rewards, most of them in the shape of money, drugs and sex. There seems to be no question of any ideological or political motivation."

Each of the defendants said there were three principal agents involved, who

they have described as an Arab named John, who said he was in the fruit and vegetable business; a man named Alex, who said he was a major in the GSB; and a Cypriot named Papa Artine, who was said to have been a theatrical agent.

Mr Wright said that, although "there are reasons for believing that these descriptions which they gave may have been deliberately misleading, there can be no doubt that there were foreign agents at work, and more than one. The identity of the foreign power to which the information went is not known; those defendants who were asked about it said they believed it was Russia. And maybe they now best."

"During the winter of 1983, some of the defendants feared the possibility of de-

tection because of Jones's infatuation with a female cabaret singer — he seems to enjoy involvement with either sex — and they had a meeting to discuss what action to take if they were questioned," said Mr Wright. "They were right to be apprehensive. On the 6th of February, 1984, Jones was arrested, largely because of his association with the singer."

Three days later, Mr Wright said, the other defendants who were still on the island held a "crisis meeting" to discuss what to do. But as Jones began talking and naming names, the others were questioned, one by one. "All have made total confessions to spying," Mr Wright declared.

"When each of these defendants was asked why he had behaved in such a way, the explanation ultimately

came down to the same thing — blackmail. The basis for such blackmail in almost every case was primarily the fear of exposure for having indulged in homosexual practices; this was in many cases backed up by thinly-veiled threats of violence towards themselves and their families.

"Blackmail may well account for some of what they did, and no doubt lies behind their initial involvement in what is, in most cases, a long story; but the Crown suggests that it is by no means the only explanation."

Boredom, the desire for some money, drugs, and to some extent sexual pleasure, no doubt played contributory parts as you will later hear.

"Insofar as homosexuality is concerned, it appears from

what all these men have confessed to that they — initially only a couple, but eventually all of them — started indulging in what can only be described as homosexual orgies.

"These events included such practices as dressing up in women's tight, mutual masturbation, oral sex, and buggery. The parties were sometimes known as 'balcony' parties from the balcony of the barracks block in which they all lived; sometimes they are even more graphically known as splash parties. No explanation seems necessary for the use of that term."

"You will, of course, appreciate that members of the armed services who take part in such practices lay themselves wide open to blackmail; and this is far more so when such people are en-

gaged in work of the sensitivity that these young men were.

"It is no coincidence, we suggest, that the very same group that formed the spy ring to supply classified information to foreign agents, was also the self-same group that provided the nucleus of the homosexual splash parties."

"This spy ring operated within the very heart of a most important and sensitive military establishment — and it operated uninterupted for almost two years, during which time it provided a constant flow of top secret and secret information. The damage caused by the passing of such material to foreign agents is quite incalculable."

Mr Wright said that all seven defendants were posted to the 9 Signal Regiment of the Royal Corps of

signals.

"One thing is clear: the accounts given by these defendants are shot through with prevarication, half-truth, and some outright lies."

"This process was all part of a deliberate plan designed to confuse and mislead their interrogators, and in particular to protect the foreign agents from identification. This deliberate policy of confusion was undoubtedly served very considerably by prolonging a most complex and difficult investigation."

However, one feature stands out above all others. Each defendant confessed in clear terms to passing classified information to foreigners — to spying — and no one man, let alone seven, admits to an offence of such enormity unless it is true."

THE SPY ring was detected because Jones committed an elementary and stupid error, Mr Wright said.

Jones was due to return to the United Kingdom at the end of his tour of duty in February 1984, but he was reluctant to leave because of his infatuation with a Filipino dancer named Josie.

"Before going he should have carried out certain clearance procedures appropriate to the type of work his unit was doing, which in the ordinary way would have been entirely a routine matter."

"As it is, Jones, perhaps trying to delay the date of his departure, didn't comply with those procedures and so came under the scrutiny of an alert and astute warrant officer named Sellers."

"That officer quickly discovered that Jones had been associating with a foreign national, namely Josie," said Mr Wright.

"Under Sellers's questioning, Jones very quickly revealed that he had talked to Josie about his job. This was a serious military offence, and he was immediately put into close arrest."

"The whole matter was then quickly turned over to the Provost and Security Services, the body responsible for investigating breaches of security. As the interview continued, he conceded his homosexual involvement with John, and that he had passed information to him."

Jones also began naming some of his colleagues in the unit and, as a result of the discoveries that they then made, they realised that they were dealing with a network of spies and a major leakage of classified material.

Nightclub meeting 'ends in cannabis and sex'

DESCRIBING the defendants' histories, Mr Wright began with Jones, who arrived in Cyprus in 1979. In February, 1982, he was allegedly recruited by an Arab man named John, whom he met at a Larnaca nightclub.

The two men drank together and, as the evening progressed, Jones became increasingly drunk. Jones went back to the man's flat where he was given cannabis to smoke and more alcohol.

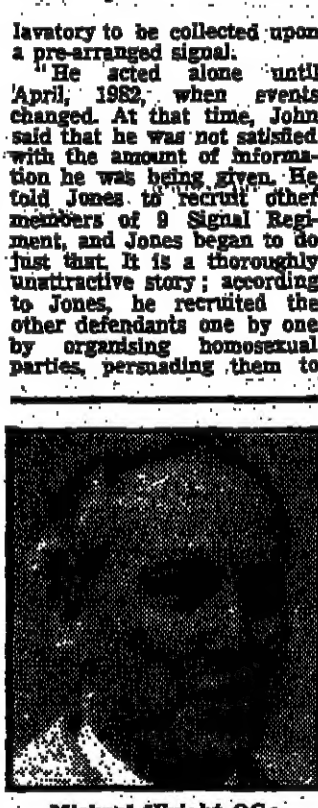
"The two Arabs then appeared and the next thing I knew they were all taking their clothes off and then mine, and then they began playing with me. This messing about went on for about 20 to 30 minutes, and at first it was just like Chris (his co-defendant Payne) and me, but then it went further."

"It appears that John and the two Arabs began to engage in mutual buggery, Jones, after some initial reluctance, was drawn in and himself buggered and was suggested by one or more of the Arabs," said Mr Wright.

"He spent the night on the sofa in John's flat, and the following morning John told him that he had evidence of what had taken place (he doesn't mention photographs) and that the other two Arabs were witnesses."

"John explained that he wanted details about Jones's job and, unless he got them, he would tell Jones's superiors what had been going on. According to Jones, he was scared because he believed that he would be thrown out of the RAF and 'everyone would know what he had done'."

Jones then began to pass classified information on a regular basis to the man named John, the court heard, either at his flat or a Larnaca nightclub called Chiquitos, where he would leave the material behind a



Michael Wright QC: 'unattractive story'

lavatory to be collected upon a pre-arranged signal.

He acted alone until April, 1982, when events changed. At that time, John said that he was not satisfied with the amount of information he was being given. He told Jones to recruit other members of 9 Signal Regiment, and Jones began to do just that. It is a thoroughly unattractive story; according to Jones, he recruited the other defendants one by one, by organising homosexual parties, persuading them to

take part, and thereafter threatening to expose them to their superior officers.

"However, in July, 1982, Payne got married and was allotted a married quarter on the base. His wife, Bernadette Payne, came out to live with him. The parties were thereafter held in the married quarter, and from all accounts Mrs Payne was present and took part in them."

"The parties continued until the autumn of 1983 when, as you will hear, Jones became infatuated with a Filipino singer called Josie. It was his in-

volvement with this girl which directly or indirectly led to his downfall and in turn to the downfall of the others."

Before then, Jones was allegedly introduced to two other agents. One was the man named Alex, the other Papa Artine. Nearly all the defendants spoke of Alex as "the boss."

"Jones has said that it was Alex that he was really frightened of. If Jones is to be believed, Alex at times put considerable pressure upon Jones to continue passing information and indeed went so far as to make threats against his family should he refuse to cooperate."

Once Jones had successfully recruited one or more of his co-defendants, the information to be passed was normally channelled through Jones... he was usually responsible for the deliveries, usually to John either at Chiquitos or John's flat.

He also made deliveries in Nicosia to the offices in Makris II Avenue and to a small house in Dem Severis Avenue which bore outside it the sign of Aero-Rot, the Russian state airline.

"This diligence did not go unwarded. Drugs and money were handed out either by John or Papa Artine; the money was divided by Jones and shared out, although as Jones himself has said, he took the lion's share because 'he was taking all the risks'."

"The drugs, in the shape of blocks of cannabis, were generally smoked during splash parties, although some of the defendants have suggested that they sold their share to the Pakistani proprietor of Muckers canteen — an establishment on the Ayios Nikolaos base that you will hear more about later."

"The Crown's case against Jones is that on his own confession, he almost single-handedly formed this espionage ring and thereafter orchestrated its operation. By his own estimate, he was personally responsible for the passing of some 20 top secret documents and 800 documents classified as secret or confidential."

Adam Lightowler was allegedly recruited to the ring in April, 1982, after Jones had introduced him to the man named John.

"That meeting with John marked the beginning of Lightowler's espionage career," said Mr Wright. "Within a short time, he began passing information directly to John."

Lightowler had been picked out by the controllers to take over from Jones once his tour of duty on the island had ended, but Lightowler was arrested soon after Jones, said Mr Wright.

"Lightowler has admitted passing some 10 top secret documents, hundreds of secret documents, and also some information classified top secret which I cannot disclose to you while the court is open to the public."

Mr Wright described how the other five defendants were similarly recruited. The threat of exposure for their homosexuality was made to all of them.

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SEALINK BRITISH FERRIES
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European Symposium on The Care of Disabled People - Residence or Residential Care?

Specialised papers will be read and discussed at the Drapers' Hall, London EC2, on 10th and 11th October, 1985. Sponsors: the EEC and the Development Trust for the Young Disabled. Chairmen and speakers are as follows:-

Date	Name	Nationality	
10th Oct.	His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	UK	
	Chairman: Sir Brian Windleyer	UK	
	Dr J. Wedgwood	UK	
	Dr A. Lundberg	Sweden	
	Dr A. Klapwijk	Netherlands	
	Chairman: Prof. Dr J.C. Melchior	Denmark	
	Dr P. Dollfus	France	
	Dr J. Frederiksen	Denmark	
	Dr M.W. Ribbe	Netherlands	
	11th Oct.	Chairman: Dr A. Klapwijk	Netherlands
Prof. K.A. Jochheim		W. Germany	
Dr J.E. Harrison		UK	
Dr E.G. Cantrell		UK	
Chairman: Dr J. Wedgwood		UK	
Dr J.M. Michels		Netherlands	
Dr L. McAndrew		UK	
Air Commodore D.F. Rissos		UK	
The registration fee of £50 includes morning coffee, lunch, and afternoon tea. The proceedings will be published and made available to all. Applications to: Air Commodore D.F. Rissos, OBE DFC AFC, Director, The Development Trust for the Young Disabled, Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SX.			

NEWS
IN BRIEFAsbestos
dumping
halted

REMOVAL of asbestos from a construction site for Trident submarines to a site in Monklands near Glasgow was temporarily suspended yesterday after a hearing in Airdrie sheriff's court.

Ministry of Defence contractors carrying out the work undertook to stop dumping the asbestos until after they had held a meeting with Monklands district council this month.

Pink Panther
pink mounts

PETER Sellers' widow, Lynne Frederick, yesterday won an extra \$380,000 against the makers of a Pink Panther film which she described as an insult to her late husband's memory.

Last month Mr Justice Hobbhouse, in the High Court, London, awarded Miss Frederick \$380,000 damages in a breach of contract action against United Artists Film Corporation. Yesterday he ordered the corporation to pay \$320,000 interest on the damages award, a further \$60,000 damages, a legal costs of about \$200,000. United Artists is considering an appeal.

Car ferry brings
back memories

A SHIP with a familiar name, the Braemar, goes into service on the Fred Olsen line from Harwich tomorrow as a car ferry between England and Norway. The original Braemar operated between Newcastle and Norway from 1953 to 1974. The new Braemar is 14,300 tons and started life as a Baltic Sea ferry in 1980. She has a swimming pool, gymnasium and jogging track.

Bypass crash
driver fined

THE FRENCH driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the newly opened A113 Wednesday was fined £100 at Thetford, Norfolk yesterday. Three people died.

Miss Jane Walker, defending, said: "He was not aware that the road was going into single carriageway."

Diplomat bows out of flat

Foreign Office gives deadline to end family's 3-year battle for home

By Sarah Bassey

A SYRIAN diplomat who refused to leave a family's London home in defiance of a court order has agreed to vacate the flat by Friday, his solicitors said yesterday.

The Foreign Office said earlier that Mr Ahmed Rajab, a counsellor in Arab League affairs at the Syrian embassy, had been told to vacate the flat by the end of the week or leave the country.

This ultimatum was delivered to the Syrian ambassador, Dr Loulou Haydar, on May 31 when he was summoned to see Mr Eustace Gibbs, head of the Foreign Office protocol department, which is responsible for liaison with the diplomatic corps.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "It was made plain to the Syrian ambassador that unless this chap came to terms with his landlord or vacated the flat by

June 14, we would request his withdrawal."

The Queen wrote to the Foreign Office requesting action on the case after receiving an appeal three weeks ago from Mrs Suzanne Chaffey, who has been forced to live separately from her husband John and two children for three years during their fight for repossession.

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "The ambassador basically undertook to solve the problem within a few days."

He added that if the Chaffey family were still having trouble with Mr Rajab, by the end of the week, they had left the Syrians "in no doubt that we will insist on Mr Rajab's departure."

Mr Rajab sheltered behind his diplomatic immunity in an attempt to retain the \$38,000 three-bedroom flat in Stoner Road, West Kensington which he originally rented for six months in 1982 when the Chaffey family went to the United States on business.

The diplomat, whom the couple say originally claimed to work for the Anglo-Arab Chamber of Commerce, refused to leave when they returned.

He tried to buy the flat as a sitting tenant at a 25 per cent discount, and then applied to a rent tribunal which reduced his rent from \$125 to \$100 a week. Solicitors advised the Chaffey family that they could not sue for repossession because of Mr Rajab's diplomatic status.

In 1983, when Mr Chaffey tried to reclaim the flat while Mr Rajab was in Syria, the diplomat won a court order to have him thrown out. Last November, Mr Rajab sued Mr Chaffey for \$16,000 damages, accusing him of illegal entry and removing furniture.

The resulting court order put the law on Mr Chaffey's side. Mr Rajab was awarded \$3,500 compensation and three months' rent to leave the flat by February 24.

The Foreign Office then

became involved, but the spokesman said that it did not receive "satisfactory responses" from the Syrian ambassador.

Mrs Chaffey said: "The courts couldn't help us. We wrote to the Prime Minister, but the Government would do nothing. Then I had an immediate reply from the Queen's private secretary."

"Two days later, the Foreign Office contacted us to say that Her Majesty had asked them to take action. It was only the Queen's intervention that seems to have got things moving."

Mr Chaffey is not sure he will be able to keep the flat. He says he now owns the bank £20,000 in loans on his building business which has run down while the family has been dispersed round London.

The children, Samantha, 14, and Daniel, 11, have been living in Battersea, with friends, and their parents in Knightsbridge and Kensington. The flat is Mr Chaffey's main security for his loans.

Audio firm
'breaking
tapes law'

Amstrad, the audio system manufacturer, was accused in the High Court yesterday of inciting people to break the law by copying pre-recorded cassette tapes.

The allegation, by the British Phonographic Industry Ltd., which represents the copyright interests of the recording industry, was directed at Amstrad's high speed twin cassette deck stereo equipment.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, told Mr Justice Whitford: "The equipment has been advertised and sold in such a way as to incite members of the public to make recordings with a reckless disregard for the rights of the owners of the copyright."

He contended that a warning notice attached to the twin cassette decks was inadequate. It read: "The recording and playback of certain material may only be possible by permission. Please refer to the Copyright Act 1956 and the Performers Protection Act 1958 and 1972."

The hearing was adjourned.

Steward with keys to Bradford stand
did not realise fire was serious

By Malcolm Pithers

Bolted doors at the back of Bradford City's ground could have been opened sooner if the man in charge of the stand keys had known how serious the fire was, the public inquiry into safety at sports grounds heard yesterday.

Mr Peter Keating, aged 26, who was responsible for the keys said that most of the doors at the back of the stand could be pushed open even though they were padlocked and bolted. He used to slide the bolts and push the doors together without removing the padlocks but in dense smoke people would not have been able to see the bolts.

Sub-Officer Michael Evers, the first fireman to give evidence at the inquiry, said there was not enough water in the ground to use hoses.

He had been to the Valley Parade ground to water the pitch the day before the fire which killed 55 people. Mr Keating said that he had seen policemen opening a double-doored gate in the middle of the stand. He was unaware of the fire and walked outside the ground at the back to see what was wrong.

When he tried to get back inside he was met by a crush of people trying to escape. Evers, who died in the stand, was unable to open the doors. Mr Keating was prevented from opening another door because of smoke.

He had not been asked to open the stand doors and he

there was a problem when he saw policemen opening the double doors at the back of the stand.

Mr Peter Keating, an assistant fire officer for West Yorkshire Fire Service, said that Bradford City had never sought nor been given advice about precautions from the service.

"The fire service has not given any fire prevention advice to Bradford City Football Club. Any advice that had been given would have come from the chief executive of his clerk's department, of West Yorkshire County Council, who co-ordinates a team that does inspections," he said.

Mr Justice Popplewell said that under section 10 of the Fire Prevention Act, fire service could prosecute people if it felt the risk was great in a stadium.

Mr Keating said: "In practice we wait until we are called by the chief executive of the clerk's department to arrange a meeting to inspect any stadiums."

A breach of section 10 was normally reported by employees. He said at the service did not have the manpower to make "general safety checks". The inquiry continues today.

Ringleaders get
22 years for
£6m robbery

Two of the ringleaders of Britain's biggest cash robbery — the £6 million raid on the Security Express headquarters in London — were each given 22 years at the Old Bailey yesterday.

John Knight, a garage owner of Wheatthamstead, Hertfordshire, and Terence Perkins, a property developer of Oak Avenue, North Bedford, were described by the judge as ruthless and evil.

Three other men were sentenced to between six and eight years for their part in the robbery on Easter Monday, 1983. A security guard was threatened with being set alight unless he told the armed gang where keys to the vault were hidden.

John Knight and Perkins were convicted of robbery and made criminally bankrupt by the judge, using it possible for the money to be traced. James Knight, a scrap metal dealer of Stanmore, north-west London, and John Horsley, of Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, were each given eight years.

James Knight was convicted of handling the stolen money — acting as a banker for the gang — at the start of the 90 day trial.

The firm man, William Hickson, a market trader of Bermondsey, London, was jailed for six years for handling.

Judge Richard Lowry said there was evidence that John Knight and Perkins had stowed away large sums in Spain and Guernsey. No one knew where all the money had been deposited.

He explained that, with fines or orders for criminal compensation was an additional 12 months in jail — which is the maximum one examines the large sums concerned.

So far, police have traced £2 million of the stolen money. The gang used pistols, shotguns and petrol in overpowering the firm's security guards.

He told James Knight — the oldest of the Knights — that he was part of the syndicate who received £150,000 for what he did. He ordered restitution of £110,000 to be made by him to Security Express.

Lawyers for the Knight brothers earlier appealed for their clients not to be judged for their family's relationship with Ronald, who now lives in Spain and is still wanted for questioning about the raid.

Police also wish to talk to four other men in Spain — including Clifford Saxe, who went there immediately after the raid and bought two luxury villas.

Knights Knight and Saxe have repeatedly denied any connection with the robbery.

Housing
body aims
to spend
£5 bn

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

The Housing Corporation, Britain's biggest home builder, could spend about £5 billion over the next five years if the Government takes up its first corporate plan, published today.

It could become more powerful, with services to look after the fabric of homes for the elderly and other people in need, and carry out environmental improvements.

The corporation already spends more than £350 million a year overrunning the building and maintenance of the 500,000 homes owned by housing associations.

It is also seeking private money, from pension funds and the building societies to refinance existing loans and help with "low-start" mortgages to replace public subsidy. It points out that over the past 10 years, 250,000 extra homes have been provided by housing associations, yet need still outstrip supply.

"We identify needs, and suggest annual programmes of 40,000 units per year in England and 5,000 in Wales, that would be reasonable targets for the movement in housing policy terms."

The increase would only restore housing programmes levels of the mid 70s, but the current cost of £350 million this year would rise steadily to £1,144 million by 1990.

The figures will be unwelcome to orthodox thinkers in the Treasury, but may provide ammunition for the housing minister, Mr Ian Gower, who will discuss the plan with Housing Corporation officials later this week.

The corporation says that although present Government planning sets 80 per cent of housing needs met by owner-occupied, one in five families will need to rent accommodation throughout their lives.

It says that 4,000 bedspaces are needed in London alone to replace hostel closures for the single homeless.

Accommodation is also needed for up to 30,000 mentally handicapped people who could be discharged into the community, single parent families, battered women, ex-offenders, the physically handicapped and the rapidly increasing number of elderly.

Doctor repays £10,000

By Andrew Vetch, Medical Correspondent

A family doctor is to repay the NHS £10,000 for allegedly excessive amounts of drugs he prescribed and dispensed to his patients.

Dr Khan's prescriptions during this period were monitored by officials at the Scottish prescription monitoring division. They passed their findings to the local health board, said Dr Khan was told to repay £10,000

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Ethiopia

Hercules
pull out
soon

By our Political Staff

THE two RAF Hercules aircraft being used to airlift emergency food aid in Ethiopia will be withdrawn at the end of September, the Government announced yesterday.

Mr Timothy Ralston, the Minister for Overseas Development, said the Hercules aircraft will remain until September 30 provided they can operate effectively during the rains. By that time there should be sufficient road transport available to distribute emergency food supplies, he said.

The Government also announced yesterday a further £750,000 for transport needs in Ethiopia which are designed to cover the costs of semi-trailers and truck hire. Mr Ralston said that a further 10,000 tonnes of food aid from Britain will be available to Ethiopia provided the British Government is satisfied about arrangements for its distribution.

The two RAF Hercules aircraft will have served for 11 months. They were deployed in November, 1984, to provide an emergency airlift service at a cost of £1.5 million a month.

Conservative backbench MP at Westminster yesterday attacked the Ethiopian Government for its failure to carry out a long-standing commitment to provide 4,000 vehicles for food aid distribution. Mr Ralston said that the Ethiopian had undertaken to deploy military vehicles and other available transport to increase the daily take-off from the port of Jeddah from 1,200 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes a day in order to clear congestion there.

The road transport system already carried 90 per cent of food and other relief supplies and the roads should be readily usable after the rainy season when the airlift ends, said Mr Ralston.

The British Government believes that 3,000 long and short-haul trucks are needed in all. Of these about 1,300 are currently deployed, including 350 recently made available to the Ethiopians.

A further 450 trucks pledged by donors should arrive soon and the Government hopes the Ethiopians will provide more.

'No losers' in
Fowler reforms

DISABLED

By Alan Travis

There will be no cash losers among the disabled during the period of transition from supplementary benefit to the new income support scheme as proposed in the Fowler review, Mr Tony Newton, the Social Security Minister, claimed in the Commons yesterday.

But Mr Newton, when faced with demands for guarantees from Labour MPs that no disabled people could be worse off as a result of the social security reviews, said that there would be full cash protection only "at the point of transition."

Opposition MPs challenged the Government to dispel fears that proposals to reform the social security system would produce wide-ranging cuts in benefits paid to the disabled.

A Labour debate to mark the 15th anniversary of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act was opened by Mr Alfred Morris (Lab, Wymondley). The Minister for the Disabled who piloted the bill through the Commons. He claimed that disabled claimants would face real cuts in income and degradation as a result of the social security reviews.

He quoted the Disability Alliance, who had predicted that the Fowler proposals would force claimants to beg social security offices for payments they desperately needed and stripped away their entitlement to payments which they presently had as of right.

He acknowledged that there had been a vast number of improvements in provision for the disabled since the act reached the statute book 15 years ago, but he warned that local authorities with cuts in the rate support grant, now had to choose between which of their legal duties they were to perform.

Local authorities now find it more and more difficult to fulfil their statutory duties to disabled people," said Mr Morris citing the declining home-help service, as a glaring example at a time when the number of people aged 75-plus was increasing.

Parliament intended that services should be a result of the 1970 act were not a luxury nor a privilege but a vital necessity if they were to live independently and as full members of society.

Mr Newton paid tribute to Mr Morris saying the act was a significant milestone in the history of services for disabled persons.

But he rejected the demands for new central government guidance on the level of services which local authorities should provide for disabled people. He said local councils were well aware of their duties under the Act and they were the best judges of local circumstances.

He said that spending on personal social services to help the long-term sick and disabled had risen to £4 billion in 1984-5. This was 35 per cent higher in real terms than spending in 1979.

Until councils examined the full range of their services to ensure they delivered value for money he would remain sceptical about protests regarding their inability to help the disabled.

Mr Newton then outlined the potential benefits of the new schemes proposed under the Fowler social security review to disabled people. He said the more was likely to do more to help 50,000 long-term sick and disabled people on supplementary benefit who at present received no extra payments but in future would automatically receive the disabled premium.

Mr Frank Field (Lab, Birkenhead) asked Mr Newton to give a guarantee that no disabled person would be worse off as a result of the proposals.

Mr Newton replied that he could not give figures but he was sure, at the point of change, that there would be protection against cash losers in the income support scheme.

"We will do this to the extent that there might be some because of the fairer distribution. It would be our approach to ensure that all cash protection for each person at the point of transition," said Mr Newton.

Mr Morris: "Disabled will face real cuts"

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THE DAY IN POLITICS

WILDLIFE BILL

Attempt
to block
loophole

By our Political Staff

Dr David Clark, Labour's spokesman on the environment, yesterday tabled a new bill to block a loophole in the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill following two court cases in Wales and the West Midlands.

Dr Clark said yesterday that the court cases implied that a great many sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) around Britain which had already been notified to the authorities could be at risk.

The loophole in the bill now going through the Commons means that all the SSSIs would have to go through a time consuming process to be re-notified in order to ensure their protection.

Dr Clark decided to table a new bill rather than attempt to amend the bill passing through the Lords as he has been warned by government whips that it would lead to a strong possibility of the bill being completely lost when it returns to the Commons.

The bill tabled yesterday by Dr Clark, the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) No 2 Bill, will clarify the procedures relating to the notification of proposed SSSIs. He believes that, with government help, it could become law by July 5 and in no way threaten the original bill.

Labour targets
131 seats for
priority effort

By James Naughtie

EVERY Labour MP has now received details of the party's target list of seats for the next general election and the campaign is already being organised around the 131 constituencies which party managers hope can deliver a parliamentary majority.

The engagements of Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader, are being geared to seats and are the activities of Shadow Cabinet members. MPs are being urged to give priority to target areas when they are faced with conflicting engagements or campaigning opportunities.

The new zeal for organisation springs largely from the campaigning unit of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the campaign strategy unit, both of which are working with party headquarters to modernise the approach to the next election campaign. Computer print-outs are being used, and the advice of advertising and media experts is being sought to sharpen the party's organisation, which was a noticeably blunt during the last election campaign.

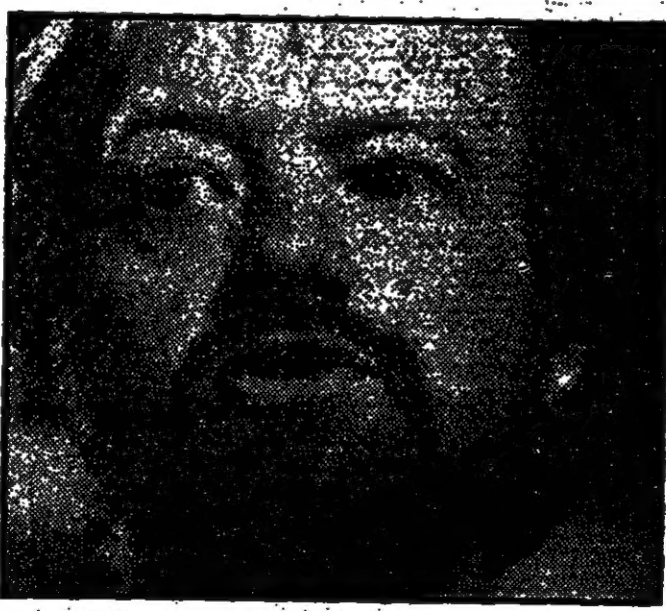
The result is a fairly ruthless distinction between the

"no-hope" seats and those where there is reckoned to be a chance of a Labour breakthrough. Interestingly, many of those listed in the target category are seats where the party came third in 1983.

Each of the target seats is to be allocated to a sitting MP, who will be expected to provide regular reports to the constituency party on the activities in Parliament of the Conservative or Alliance MP now in place and will have to fulfil the schedule of visits to the constituency as a "link-man" with the leadership in the Commons.

The pattern is a startling one for those used to the symbolic efforts in the past to identify target areas. Mr Robin Cook, the Shadow Cabinet member in charge of campaigning, has been fairly ruthless in his selection of seats. The list on great quantities of research on the socio-economic profile of every seat in Britain and calculations about the residual Labour vote which could be expected in each seat. As a result, seats have been targeted where Labour is reckoned to have under-performed in the previous election, or where a study of the "residual" vote

The list itself features about 80 seats which are self-selecting in the sense



Mr Cook — ruthless in selection of constituencies

that they are the traditional marginals which could be pin-pointed by any psychologist as the natural hopes for Labour; but the others spring from computer data on the social background combined with some old-fashioned political horse sense.

For example, the Western Isles is included, though Labour was no less than 25.4 per cent behind Mr Donald Stewart, the Scottish Nationalist MP, in 1983. But he is retiring, and it is reckoned that local factors make it as good a bet for Labour as for anyone else. Thus, Mr Cook has been reading the entrails with the mind of a politician as well as the interpreter of the polls and the computer printout.

This is also the explanation for the omission from

the list of such juicy targets as Barnet, Finchley (Mrs Thatcher's seat) and Waverley (Mr James Prior's constituency), which both feature in any purely mathematical assessment of the target area.

A certain amount of political realism has been invested in the selection.

For the record, top of the list is Leicester South, and the 131st seat is Cardiff Central.

Labour MPs can expect over the next two years or so a growing familiarity with the chair of officials in those seats named — it is clear that that these are the areas in which the party's increasingly formidable public relations and campaigning efforts are going to be directed.

Think-tank's Omega File maps the way of the right

By John Carvel

The Adam Smith Institute today publishes the full version of its Omega File, a compendium of more than 600 rightwing policy initiatives, which its authors claim to be a route map of the future for the Conservative Government.

The telephone directory sized report aims for a \$40 billion cut in public spending, an ultimate reduction in income tax and VAT rates to 10pc, and a bonfire of state regulations.

It is a brave counter-blast to the advice of cabinet-consolidators, such as Lord Whitelaw and Mr John Biffen, who are seeking to persuade Mrs Thatcher to tone down the ideological contents of the next Queen's Speech for fear of presenting the electorate with more radicalism than it can take.

The Adam Smith Institute describes itself as an independent market economics think-tank. It says that the report "points the way to a competitive, deregulated, high-growth, low-tax Britain, with a much increased degree of individual wealth, freedom and responsibility."

The Omega File envisages that central government would be radically reformed. The Department of Agriculture would cease to exist, as would, in the longer term, the Department of Transport and the Department of Energy.

The residual functions of all these would be merged with the Department of Trade and Industry, which would itself be stripped of its industrial policy functions and renamed the Department for Competition. This department would also take on the responsibility of the Home

Office for ensuring free competition in communications. The report recommends the creation of a new agency, to be called the National Security Council, to provide competition policy advice. The report comments: "Weakness in the direction and control of our foreign policy have their roots in the uniformity of outlook and the affective monopoly of interpretation by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office." The Property Services Agency and HMSO would also be privatised.

The report points out that the Conservative Government came to power in 1979 with a policy of cutting public spending by 5 per cent in real terms in four years. But the volume of public investment by 1983-4 was 7 per cent greater than in 1979-80.

"In short, a government supposedly committed from the outset to a reduction in the scale of public spending had, over a period of five years, achieved very little progress at all."

The report comments: "It is a sobering thought that in the absence of North Sea oil the basic rate of income tax would have risen to about 40 per cent in order to finance current levels of public expenditure. But oil revenues are fast approaching peak levels, and will decline sharply from the late 1980s."

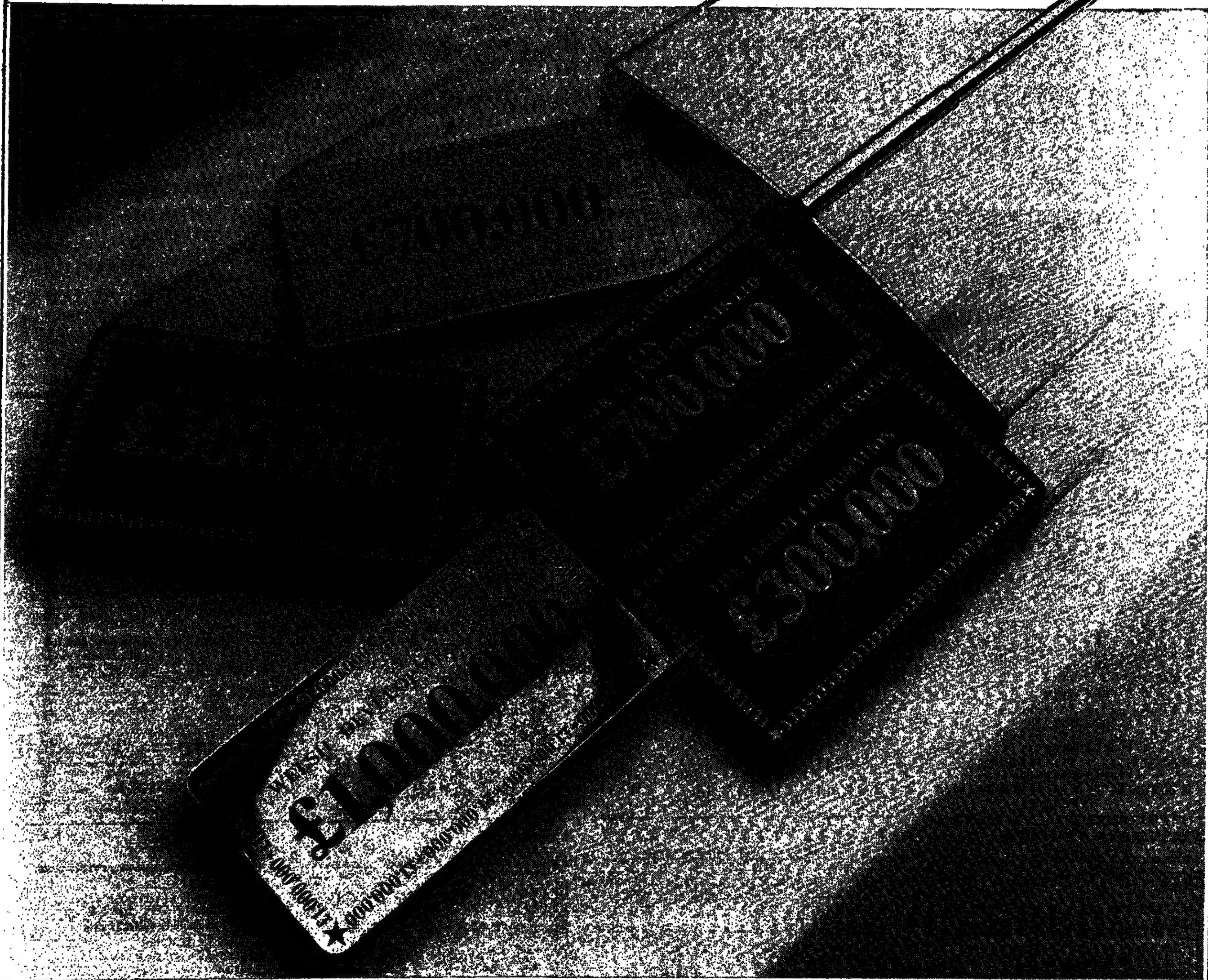
The report recommends a consistent and continual extension of the rolling programme of privatisation and deregulation. It claims that this would allow the £40 billion reduction in the £132 billion public spending plan for 1988/89.

The Omega proposals envisage the abolition of capital taxes and of high rates of income tax, the removal of many small firms from VAT and increasing the threshold to £100,000, and the reduction of corporation tax to 35 per cent.

"When the basic rate of income tax and the standard rate of VAT have both been reduced to about 10 per cent it might be useful to consider whether the base of Value Added Tax should be extended in the interest of cutting income tax further."

Dr Madsen Pirie, president of the Adam Smith Institute, said: "This work is the largest and most innovative policy programme ever devised in this country. It is an immense task, but it is a task which the Adam Smith Institute, PO 316, London SW1, is available from the Adam Smith Institute, PO 316, London SW1.

Who'd bet on Wales being a better place to make floppy discs than Silicon Valley?



The story begins when three top men in a US high-tech company decide to go it alone.

They investigate Silicon Valley, California, as the best place to make their new floppy discs.

Their search widens to cover a number of different countries outside North America.

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Democrats refuse to yield on social security cuts

US budget director warns of huge deficit

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The White House budget director, Mr David Stockman, warned yesterday that the deficit could be far higher than anticipated, as House and Senate negotiators began their showdown over the budget's final shape.

Mr Stockman, who has become known for his bluntness, said that the slowdown in the US economy means that the deficit could be some \$20 billion higher than projected in 1985 and some \$50 to \$70 billion higher by 1989. This would in effect mean that the cuts mandated by Congress would be partly drowned in a sea of red ink.

The prospects of a simple compromise between the House and Senate budget plans appeared to fade yesterday when he chairman of the House Budget Committee, Mr William Roy, made it plain that the

central bankers concerned about the dollar, page 23

democratic-controlled chamber would not yield on cuts in social security retirement pensions. The Senate budget plan, which has the approval of resident Reagan, includes a cut in cost-of-living adjustments to America's 38 million pensioners.

The potential stalemate over social security and the defence budget led Mr Stockman to a very gloomy assessment yesterday in an address to an American stock exchange, saying that the State Department, he said, while he was confident that the "savings" would be found, there was a good

chance that the House-Senate conference would not produce a decisive outcome and this would lead to "massive uncertainties" in the future.

The fear in other Western capitals is that if the US fails to start seriously cutting its deficits, the recent drop in American interest rates will be quickly reversed, leaving the dollar stranded at high levels and threatening growth around the globe. Mr Stockman said the best way of preventing this happening was for the House to reverse itself on the social security cuts.

With all 235 members of the House facing re-election campaigns next year it will be extremely difficult to accept cuts in pensions.

As matters stand, the Senate budget, passed in the dead of the night with a tie-breaking vote from the vice-President, Mr George Bush, would allow an increase in defence spending in line with the cost of living. While this is a far cry from the 18 per cent defence spending increase which President Reagan had asked for in his February budget document, it still represents more money than the total freeze approved in the House.

Both the House and Senate budgets would cut the projected deficit of \$220 billion by some \$56 billion. Mr Stockman yesterday, however, appeared to rub salt in the wound with his new forecasts.

The White House budget director said his new estimates, which are doing the rounds in American stock exchange, are based on estimates that the US economy will grow at just 2.3 per cent this year against the 4 per cent which was projected earlier in the year.

Argentina reaffirms its claim to the Falklands

From Jeremy Morgan in Buenos Aires

Argentina yesterday marked its long-standing claim to the Falklands by holding a ceremony of trying to consolidate "an anachronistic colonial situation" and threatening world peace.

In a statement commemorating Argentina's Day of Affirmation, a long-standing anniversary that was converted to a public holiday after the elected government took office 18 months ago, the Foreign Ministry said: "An area traditionally removed from the great strategic theatres of world conflicts has been trans-

formed into a possible site of confrontations."

The Government said that Argentina was ready to offer to the island inhabitants safeguards and guarantees and said: "Obstacles, delays and reference in negotiations never came from our side." It said Argentina's will to talk had "cooled" with Britain's refusal to renew serious and global negotiations.

Argentina would not abandon its claim to the Falklands "for one minute," the Ministry said, but would seek a solution that was "peaceful, just, and definitive."

The investigation began on June 2, after the San Francisco police questioned a man about a minor robbery and he took a cyanide capsule dying in a coma four days later. He was Leonard Lake aged 38, a former US Marine and follower of the Survivalist cult of Americans who believe they must prepare for a forthcoming nuclear Armageddon.

The police are looking for a man they believe was his accomplice, another former Marine, aged 25, Charles Ng. He has a knowledge of explosives, is probably armed, and is believed to be committed to a vow not to be taken alive.

A police spokesman for the San Francisco police said a number of people whose lives have been touched by Lake or Ng are missing. At maximum, we are talking about 25 people who have disappeared.

Among the evidence found at the house was video equipment belonging to Harvey Dubbs, who with his wife and 16-month-old son has been missing from their San Francisco home since last July. Also missing is a car salesman who said he was delivering a Honda to Lake, whom he described as "driving."

Mr Walesa himself was not arrested, and was summoned yesterday to court as a prosecution witness. Asked by the judge what he knew of the case, Mr Walesa retorted: "I know that innocent people are sitting in the dock."

Western reporters have been excluded from the court. But Mr Walesa afterwards explained that he told the judge: "There is not a civilised country in the world where meetings are prohibited."

In a statement, sent to the Justice Committee of the Sejm, the Polish Parliament, Mr Walesa said: "We protest against the gagging of people for their convictions for honest civic activity, and for defending society from poverty and exploitation."

We protest against basing court procedures on political provocations, and against the court's brutality, unseen since the days of Stalin, and against depriving the defendants of their right to defend themselves.

AP adds from Warsaw: Poland's Council of State yesterday set a date of October 13 for elections to Parliament, the first parliamentary elections in five years.

Watts not so patently obvious

By Keith Hindley

TODAY is decision day for self-taught inventor Joseph Newman of Lucedale, Mississippi, and his brainchild, a device that has been called his "impossible motor".

Mr Newman claims that his motor generates more electricity than it consumes a feat up to now considered impossible.

But the US Patent Office has not been impressed. Faced with their repeated refusals to grant a patent, Newman went to court and today the question will be settled by the US District Court in Washington DC.

The world is well populated with crackpot inventors of perpetual motion machines. With long experience of such claims it did not take patent examiner Donavan Duggan long to reject Newman's application even though, had he read the full text of his specification,

"I wouldn't issue a patent on Newman's device no matter how much supportive paperwork was submitted," Mr Duggan has said.

But Mr Newman's box is different. It actually appears to work. Dozens of scientists and journalists have been invited to a demonstration in Newman's backyard.

They have all watched fascinated as the buzzing, sparking box run by almost 10 batteries has steadily recharged the same batteries. The generator has survived over 30 such demonstrations and scientist after scientist has left puzzled and fascinated.

Dr Roger Hastings, a physicist with the Sperry Univac Company of Minneapolis, has witnessed several of the tests. "Like others, he has signed an affidavit declaring that the device really does appear to work at more than 100 per cent efficiency."

"I guess I'm really sticking my neck out here," he says. "But this is an important issue that must be resolved." So far no one has found a hidden power source although only one engineer, sworn to secrecy, has seen the heart of the generator.

Although Mr Newman has a degree in business administration, he has no formal physics training and his written theory for the generator has baffled many experts.

If he gets his patent today, he will open up his energy box to full scientific investigation - initially by the US and German companies that are helping to cover his legal costs.

Most scientists expect to find some subtle additional energy source but as one NASA engineer put it: "I just think of the implications if this guy really has stumbled over some principle that we all missed."

Man of steel: Mr Walesa accuses court of Stalinism

By Hella Pick

Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Poland's outlawed Solidarity trade union, yesterday accused a Polish court of using Stalinist methods in prosecuting three Solidarity activists now on trial in Gdansk for inciting civil unrest.

The three men, Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Bogdan Lis, and Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, were arrested earlier this year, while they were with Mr Walesa, discussing a strategy to protest against government-imposed price increases. They were planning a strike, which was later called off.

Mr Walesa himself was not arrested, and was summoned yesterday to court as a prosecution witness. Asked by the judge what he knew of the case, Mr Walesa retorted: "I know that innocent people are sitting in the dock."

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Britain's new Ambassador to the Vatican, Mr David Lane, hands over his credentials to the Pope

Opposition wins seats in Hungarian election

Budapest: Independent opposition candidates have scored their biggest gain since Hungary came under Communist control at the end of the second world war, winning 25 seats in the Communist-dominated 387-seat Parliament.

Results showed that losers to unofficial candidates included Mr Jenő Pók, a former prime minister, and Mr Bela Biszku, a former interior minister.

Independents had been permitted to run since the 1970s but only one had previously been elected to Parliament since 1949, when Hungary held its first election under Communist rule.

Saturday's elections were the first since a 1983 law laid down that at least two people had to run for 352 of the seats. Thirty-five seats are reserved for top Government or Communist Party officials.

The Patriotic People's Front, the Communist organisation that dominates Hungarian politics, nominated two of its own candidates for most seats but voters nominated others in 71 districts.

Voters in some districts nominated a third and in some a fourth candidate, and in a few cases replaced a Front candidate with one of their own nominees.

Parliament, which meets in full session for less than two weeks a year, regularly approves the policies laid down by the Communist Party, known officially as the Socialist Workers' Party.

All candidates were required to sign a Front pledge saying they would abide by the rules of a socialist society.

Paris: France would oppose pressure for free trade in farm products in world trade negotiations, President Mitterrand said yesterday.

"In the extremely fragile sector of food production I do not believe that totally free trade is the only way to stimulate economies and best satisfy the needs of everybody," Mr Mitterrand told the United Nations World Food Council here.

Farmers in developing countries could not compete against mechanised producers in the industrial states, he said, in an opening address to the council's annual ministerial conference.

"The right approach in this area is the organisation of markets, and this is the spirit in which France will take part when the time comes, in negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)," Mr Mitterrand said.

Taking up the main theme of the four-day meeting, Mr Mitterrand urged donor countries to provide more training, more seeds, more fertilisers, and more money for African peasant farmers faced by drought and famine in the Saharan region.

The World Food Council President, Mr Eugene Whelan, earlier accused international agencies and donor governments of having failed to tackle the African famine.

Italy's prime minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, who had threatened to resign if the poll went against him, survived the Communist-sponsored referendum to restore automatic indexed wage increases for salaried workers.

With 50 per cent of the votes counted, the Craxi Government's wage freeze had won national approval from 54 per cent of the public. Those favouring a return to indexed wages polled 46 per cent.

Mr Craxi said that the vote appeared to be "just as I had hoped and also as I predicted. The referendum should never have been held."

A member of the Communist Party's central committee, Mr Lucio Libertini, took an almost triumphant view, pointing out that his party's basic vote is around 30 per cent across the country "and so far we have collected about 46 per cent of the support, which is not bad."

Even though the Communists remain the leading party in most cities with more than half a million population, the referendum voters appear to have given a majority (of 51.9 per cent) to the Communist proposal only in Bologna and in Naples. The vote count in Turin, however, had the Communists losing by only one per cent, and in Florence it was also a close count, with 49.8 per cent voting against the freeze.

In Milan, 60 per cent of the voters wanted the wage freeze to continue. The freeze became effective last February and concerns the wages of 14 million state and privately employed salaried workers. Had the index been used, their wages last month would have been 111 more.

Unofficial projections, mostly from Communist sources, indicate that the vote turn-out was much lower in the poorer, less industrialised areas of southern Italy and in the islands. In general elections, 89 per cent of Italians cast their votes, but in this referendum the national turn-out was only 78 per cent, and only 46 per cent, for example, in Reggio Calabria, and 58 per cent in Palermo.

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AP adds from Warsaw: Poland's Council of State yesterday set a date of October 13 for elections to Parliament, the first parliamentary elections in five years.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Baghdad hit by missile

IRAN yesterday fired a missile at Baghdad, the third such attack on the Iraqi capital since May 26.

The explosion echoed across the city in the early evening. Foreign residents reported seeing a large plume of smoke billowing from the district west of the Tigris, with cuts across the area. There were no immediate reports of any damage or casualties.

Iran also reported fresh Iraqi air raids against the Kurdish areas, a day after a bombing raid against a Kurdish refugee camp at Renter.

Secret talks

JAPAN and the Soviet Union have been secretly discussing a communications system to avoid a repetition of the 1983 shoot-down of a South Korean airliner, a senior Japanese official said yesterday in Tokyo. Talks have already been held in Washington and Moscow this year.—Reuter.

Seoul rebuffed

NORTH Korea yesterday criticised a South Korean offer to hold inter-parliamentary talks next month, charging Seoul with "delaying tactics for evading the urgent question of relaxation of tensions." North Korea is seeking a joint declaration of nonaggression before any talks on a unified constitution.—AP.

Shipyard clash

THREE Spaniards were injured yesterday when police fired rubber bullets and smoke canisters to disperse shipyard workers protesting against planned job cuts in the northern port of Gijón. One man was arrested in the third day of clashes between shipyard workers and police in a week.—Reuter.

Rebels shoot 17

FILIPINO guerrillas shot 17 soldiers and policemen to death in ambushes last week, official Manila reports said yesterday. Eleven rebels died in the clashes which took place 200 miles north of Manila.—AP.

Rome rebuked

THE European Court of Justice yesterday ruled that Italian import restrictions on cars from other EEC countries are illegal. Such curbs violate the EEC treaty, must be lifted, the court said.—AP.

Gallstone cure

CHINESE doctors have developed a cure for gallstones by attaching herbal seeds to acupuncture points on the ear, which are squeezed several times a day. The gallstones are generally discharged within a month.—AP.

Basque bomb

A BOMB exploded yesterday at a yacht marina near Alicante in what appeared to be part of a renewed campaign by Basque guerrillas to disrupt Spain's vital tourist trade. Damage was slight.—Reuter.

Denkash victory

THE EEC yesterday condemned presidential elections in the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state where the leader, Mr Rauf Denkash, won a landslide victory on Sunday.—Reuter.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

SERC **Fasson**

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For further details and application forms please call our 24-hour telephone answering service (0632 323126) or write enclosing a fee to: Mrs Linda Morris, Administration Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed application forms should be returned by June 28, 1985.

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE

Trinity and All Saints' College is an independent institution affiliated with the University of Leeds, offers courses leading to B.A., B.Sc. and B.Ed. Applications are invited for the following posts to take effect from September 1985 or January 1986.

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(No advertisement; interested applicants need not reply)

2. LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER in SCIENCE in the PRIMARY SCHOOL

(Two-year fixed-term appointments to replace a member of staff on secondment. Candidates for both posts will be expected to have Qualified Teacher Status and substantial, relevant teaching experience and to be aware of the importance of multicultural issues and social issues for the Social Studies post. Candidates should hold an honours degree in History or a combined degree in which History is a main subject (preferably in combination with Sociology or Geography), or a general degree in which History is a major component. For the Science post, candidates should have two degree level qualifications in environmental science / biological sciences, preferably with experience in field work and curriculum leadership. Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned by Friday, 28th June, may be obtained from: The Registrar, (GD24), Trinity and All Saints' College, Broadbent Lane, Harrogate, Leeds LS18 9BS. Trinity and All Saints' College is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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Further details from the Principal's Secretary. Closing date for applications: 21st June, 1985.

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Further details and application form from Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer, Ref: ED/1985.

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Further details from:

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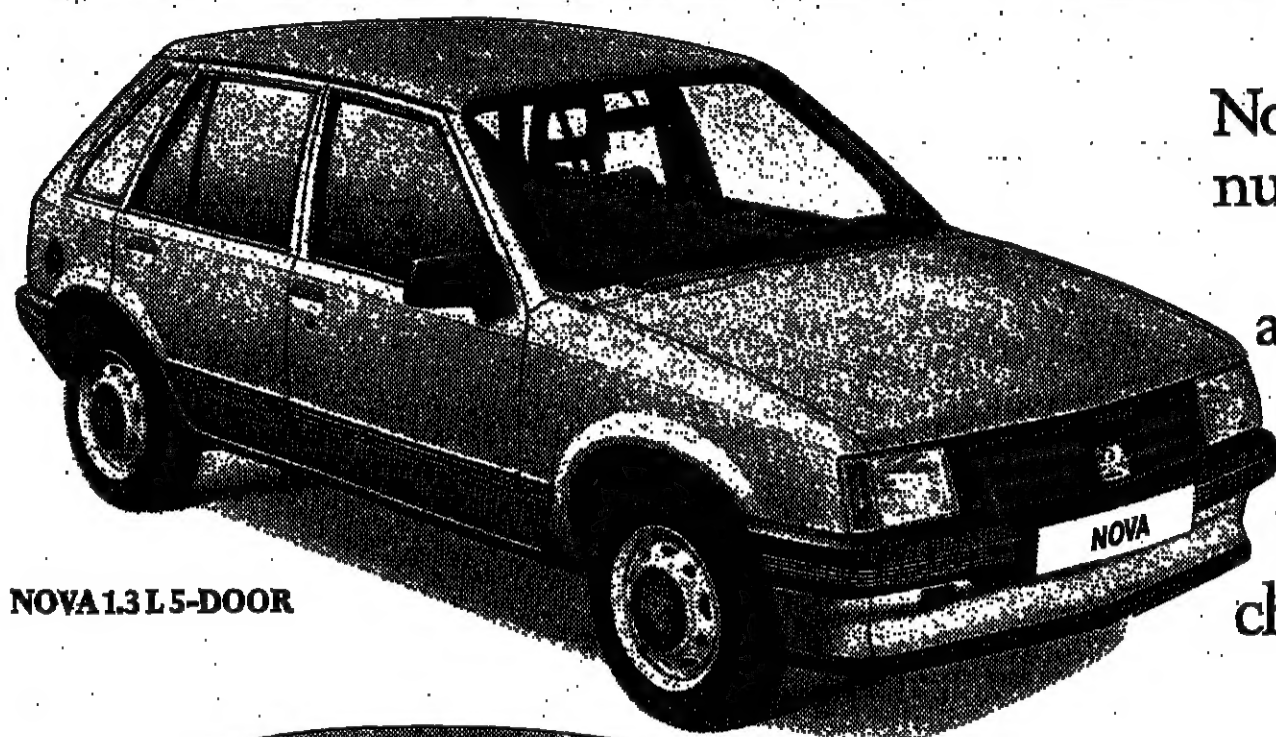
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Education continues on page 12

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Climate of fear preventing a true assessment of casualties

Tamils flee as villages are burned and looted

From David Pallister in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

A dozen villages in the predominantly Tamil-speaking Eastern Province of Sri Lanka have been burned and looted by the security forces and armed Sinhalese vigilantes in the past 10 days in retaliation for attacks by Tamil guerrillas.

More than 15,000 Tamils have fled into the surrounding jungle or to the relative safety of the Muslim town of Mullaitivu. At least 1,000 Sinhalese fishermen and their families have also deserted their villages for refugee camps in the port city of Trincomalee.

During a visit to the Trincomalee area at the weekend, it was clear that the scale of the reprisals and the general climate of fear has prevented even local people from being able to assess the casualty figures.

But some Tamil civilians have been killed in the raids. In one village 20 Tamil males, aged between 13 and 40 who

THE Ministry of National Security has denied Colombo reports based on information from the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front leadership in Madras, that 80 Tamils have been killed.

were arrested by the army on May 30, have not been heard of since.

The main guerrilla offensive in Trincomalee district started on June 1 when the police station in the coastal town of Kuchchaveli, which also has a unit from the navy, was attacked by guerrillas. The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO). A bridge on the main coast road was also blown.

At midnight in the middle of the six-hour battle, army reinforcements were brought in by boat from Trincomalee, 20 miles to the south. It was feared that the only other road, a single-track dirt road through the jungle, where the guerrillas are based, might be mined. One naval officer was killed and eight sailors were injured. The guerrillas said that six terrorists died.

On Saturday morning my old powder-blue Morris Minor taxi from Trincomalee was the first vehicle to take that road for a week. Kuchchaveli used to have a population of 6,000 people, mainly Tamil but with

about 20 per cent Sinhalese and Muslim.

Our arrival in the deserted town centre, with half-demolished houses and burnt-out shops, caused a mild panic at the forces' headquarters.

My Muslim driver and his two Sinhalese friends were taken away to separate rooms and interrogated about their reasons for coming. A group of sailors and soldiers, some dressed only in shorts and carrying 308 rifles, curtly ushered me into the garbed-wire compound to meet the young army captain and his navy commander.

They relaxed only after radioing through for instructions to the navy headquarters in Trincomalee. The commander explained that the people living within a 100-yard radius of the rest house had been told to leave in order to create a security base. "The terrorists came very close with mortars and grenade launchers," he said. "Some people were killed in the crossfire."

It was apparent, however, that not a single Tamil remained in the town. "We did a sweeping-up operation afterwards," the captain said. And did they take any prisoners? "There are no prisoners of war here," he replied. "I got a few souvenirs. He refused to elaborate, but the message was made clear: "We cannot tolerate any Tamils here. They will tell the terrorists about our defences."

In ethnically-mixed Trincomalee, once described by Lord Nelson as having the "finest harbour in the world," there is a deceptive calm and even a handful of European tourists. Unaffected by the Tamil-Muslim clashes further to the south in April, the town has very separate and equal ethnic areas. It is a garrison, overlooked by the army base on Fort Frederick rock, which was built by the Portuguese in the seventeenth century.

But the surface, the fear and expectations of violence are ever-present. Mr K. Siva Palani, the president of the citizens' committee — a sort of informal welfare network in Tamil areas — has lost two of seven sons in Sri Lanka's communal troubles. One was shot by the security forces last month outside his home. Mr Siva and several members of his family were recently arrested for a day after talking to two Swedish journalists.

Uproar erupts as Government tries to silence critics

From Brian Ends in Hong Kong

A row has erupted here about proposed government legislation that would effectively out, public and press criticism of the Legislative Council. The territory's law-making body.

The Powers and Privileges bill, due for its second reading tomorrow, has been denounced by local lawyers and pressure groups as a threat to freedom of speech and the rights of public consultation. One group, the Hong Kong Observers, said yesterday that "the entire bill is aimed at controlling members of the public and the press, while giving the Legislative Council free rein." Its effect, the Observers said, "is to compound colonial arrogance by amalgamating it with the Mandarin mentality."

Under the bill the council, its president and officers would be put outside the jurisdiction of the courts. It would have the power to take action against the public and the press for failure to produce documents and to fine and imprison persons who "commit any act of intentional disrespect" to the council or publish details of its secret deliberations.

Deng confirms heavy cuts in armed forces

Peking: China's leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has formally announced that the country's 4 million strong armed forces will be cut by 1 million men over a period of two years, the New China News Agency said yesterday.

Mr Deng, as supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army, confirmed the cut-back at a meeting of the Central Military Commission last week. The news was first released by the Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang during a trip to New Zealand in April.

However, Mr Deng later indicated that Mr Hu was correct and last week's PLA meeting underlined his serious intention.

The punishments range from a fine of Hong Kong \$2,000 and three months' detention for entering the secret sessions to a fine of HK \$50,000 and three years in gaol for defaming the council. In the criminal law, truth is defence against the alleged libel provisions.

The governor, Sir Edward Youde said yesterday that there should be no further delay in the passage of the bill, scheduled for its third reading on June 26, though he said he welcomed further debate. Critics, such as the Law Society, the Bar Association, who yesterday issued a joint statement calling for its deferment, argue that the bill is "fundamentally flawed" and should be thrown out and rewritten. They said much more time is needed for the public debate that is vital to the health of Hong Kong's consultative process.

The Government, for its part, argues that it already has the powers provided for in the bill and that they are merely being reissued so that the council's powers and privileges are perfectly clear when a new style council takes power after indirect elections in September.

Mr Deng made clear to the officers that the cuts were to save money for the country's civilian modernisation effort. The forces could only be strengthened after China achieved a firmer economic base.

Mr Deng also urged the army to streamline its ranks and encouraged old officers to make way for younger men. It is not clear which parts of the PLA will be cut back, but foreign military attaches believe it highly unlikely that any front-line combat troops will be reduced.

The PLA has traditionally included hundreds of thousands of railway troops and work units. Their tasks amount to civilian jobs, except that they wear uniforms. — Reuters.

Millions on the move as crowded Indonesia eases its burden

Nicholas Cumming-Bruce reports from Air Sugian, South Sumatra, Indonesia, on the biggest voluntary migration programme ever attempted

WILD elephants have trampled surrounding fields, rats are eating much of his rice crop and he has no spare cash to improve the rude wooden house he inhabits with a horde of children and grandchildren.

But sitting on his porch surveying his plots of land in the south Sumatran settlement of Air Sugian, Kusman, a 55-year-old farmer from the neighbouring island of Java, is pleased with life. Whatever else may be wrong, he owns land.

Kusman is one of millions, perhaps eventually tens of millions, whom the Indonesian Government is resettling under a voluntary migration programme bigger than anything attempted anywhere else.

Smaller neighbours such as Australia and Papua New Guinea are nervous about possible regional destabilisation resulting from this human tidal wave, and the programme has proved controversial with groups concerned about the cultural dislocation for different ethnic groups in the areas of resettlement.

The government knows the problems but is accelerating the process—and for obvious reasons. Indonesia has serious regional development problems. Its present 160 million people will rise, if current growth rates are maintained, to 216 million by the end of the century and to make matters worse, their distribution is skewed unevenly.

Miles of neat rice terraces climbing precariously to every cultivable inch of steep hillsides is one sign of the overcrowding in Java, which holds 90 million people or 60 per cent of the population in what is just 7 per cent of the land area.

On average there are now 680 people to every square kilometre of Java and the figure rises in irrigated areas to 2,000. By contrast, neighbouring Sumatra holds 59 people per square kilometre. Kalimantan 12 and the even bigger territory of Irian Jaya only three.

While the larger outlying islands lack the manpower to develop, Java's overcrowding translates into widespread rural poverty and migration to cities where poverty is accompanied by outright unemployment. To make matters worse, much of the urban unemployment is concentrated among the young, particularly those with education.

Types that transmigration would check the rise in Java's population provided the initial impetus for the programme, but these have proved an idle dream. The government moved some 531,000 families — about 2.6 million people — in the five

year plan ending in March 1984, but the population of the island grew by 10 million in the same period.

Transmigration can still ease the burdens of congestion, from which migrants are drawn, but the focus of the programme has shifted from redistribution of Javanese. Officials are more interested in the impetus it can give to development by opening up and exploiting the untapped natural wealth of outlying regions.

By building roads and other infrastructure and moving in people, the Government hopes not only to develop agricultural potential but eventually to attract industries as well. Beyond that there is also the strategic objective of what officials call "nation-building". In part that seems to mean simply

granted but for all the people there. We bring local leaders to Java and Bali to inform them.

That's the theory, according to the critics, but they believe it is one that has little to do with reality. Scant allowance has been made in the past for ethnic groups that do not want to be integrated with migrants in resettlement areas, they claim or for protection of traditional land rights and cultures. The Government is only now beginning to weigh the possibilities for parallel development, independent observers say.

The dangers are most pronounced for the small Melanesian population of Irian Jaya and its primitive communities of hunter-gatherers who are used to roaming across large tracts of land

now targeted for the biggest resettlement effort. The government wants to move a million or more people into this area in the current five-year plan.

Transmigration efforts to date have already roused local fears, prompting some drifting across the border into Papua-New Guinea and drawing rumblings of Irianese separatism. Plans are being formulated for a World Bank-funded study in the difficulties, largely in response to the criticism the resettlement plans have attracted.

With a programme of this magnitude, the Government has other headaches. With the growing emphasis on transmigration within the context of overall development, the programme has swung from being an often totally haphazard and unplanned process to a vast exercise in bureaucracy. Installation of a transmigration site with all the social and economic back-up can now involve up to 53 different government departments experts say.

The Government is budgeting the cost of establishing sites for transmigration at \$6,000 per family and on that basis would be spending

increasing the exposure of outlying areas to the influence of the Java-based Government. More specifically, as one official explained, "We have to secure our country, we want to settle people along its borders."

Accordingly, the Government tempts officials-sponsored migrants with free transport to their new settlements, free land, housing and assistance ranging from free food to free fertilisers, pesticides for the first year to 18 months after they move.

To the extent that transmigration attracts more migrants than it can accept, and has also given momentum to "spontaneous migration" by people who move at their own expense, the programme works. In other respects, however, it is proving controversial.

Indonesia's neighbours and social groups have expressed concern about the impact on small ethnic communities facing a flood of Javanese migrants.

"Our state philosophy doesn't allow us to destroy local cultures and habits," one senior transmigration official said. "If we provide facilities it is not only for the people who have mi-

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SA buys riot water cannon

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The South African Police have bought four "brand new helicopters" and "sophisticated vehicles" equipped with water cannons for use in containing unrest in black townships, the influential business newspaper *Beeld* reported yesterday.

Beeld's front page report was based on an interview with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, after he had addressed a regional congress of the ruling National Party at the weekend.

But a spokesman for Mr Le Grange yesterday appeared to play down the significance of the helicopters, which *Beeld* also reported were to be used in the anti-apartheid struggle against South Africa.

The spokesman stressed that they were unarmed civilian aircraft that would be used for "general crime prevention" and not specifically for controlling unrest.

"They will be applied for general crime prevention, as an eye-in-the-sky for investigating stock theft, tracking work, and controlling unrest situations," he said.

In a related development the divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier J. J. Coenen, has told the black newspaper, *Sowetan Mirror*, that soldiers on horseback could be used in event of trouble on the anniversary of the Soweto rebellion of 1976 on June 16.

The *Sowetan* said that the soldiers were posted at the Soweto police station in Soweto. Soldiers now almost routinely back up police in operations to check trouble in the townships.

In the Eastern Cape, police found the body of a black man who was stabbed and a woman who was shot and killed in a black township over the weekend and yesterday.

A police spokesman at headquarters in Pretoria said crowds of blacks attacked the homes of black policemen with petrol bombs in three townships near Elizabeth, the car-manufacturing hub of the Eastern Cape. The police fired on the crowds but no injuries were reported, the spokesman said.

Three blacks were killed early on Saturday when policemen fired on similar crowds that were attacking a black policeman's home.

Meanwhile, further relaxation of restrictions on the right of blacks to qualify for permanent residence in white-designated areas has been approved by a joint parliamentary standing committee in terms of a bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The new measures have been introduced into the bill partly on the insistence of the Coloured and Indian MPs serving on the standing committee. The Coloured Labour Party refused to pass the bill in its original form.

Moreover, the standing committee has been responsible for the dropping of a contentious clause which would have negated a pending appeal to the Appeal Court by a black community against relocation from their traditional homes in white-designated areas to their designated "homeland" of Bophuthatswa.

THE Government yesterday surprised the opposition parties by extending the deadline to nominate candidates for the country's first post-independence general elections on July 1 and 2.

The announcement of a 28-hour extension came just days after the Supreme Court rejected Mr Joshua Nkomo's appeal for the one-week nomination period to be increased. The nominations, which were to have been completed yesterday by 1 p.m. will now close at 5 p.m. today.

Mr Nkomo's opposition Zanu Party and other minority groups had earlier criticised the one-week nomination period, saying that it was far too short because maps and voter rolls for the newly-created constituencies were not available until late last week.

The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddismond Zvobgo, made the unexpected announcement yesterday.

The Prime Minister (Robert Mugabe) feels that although the Government was lawfully nevertheless, it should back down to accommodate any sort of grievance to ensure for all concerned... a free and fair election.

Gunmen kidnap academic in Beirut

From Julie Flint in Beirut

A SCOTTISH-born professor at the American University, Beirut, was kidnapped by unidentified gunmen on the Beirut-controlled Airport Road within minutes of returning to Lebanon from the US.

Witnesses to the kidnapping on Sunday afternoon reported that at least two cars forced the professor's vehicle to stop less than a mile away from the airport by shooting out his tyres.

Professor Sutherland, aged 53, the dean of agriculture at the university, was driven into the southern Beirut suburb of Jdeidet. Six Americans, four Frenchmen and a Briton are now missing from West Beirut. The Islamic Jihad has produced photographs to prove that it is holding five of the Americans and has threatened to release hostages against the liberation of about a dozen fundamentalists jailed in Kuwait.

The kidnapping underlined insecurity in Beirut, where Shi'ite Muslim forces took their siege of Palestinian refugees into its fourth week, and clashes erupted on the Green Line dividing West Beirut from the Christian East.

An sporadic shooting and shelling continued around the camps, the International Red Cross officials were concerned that they had not been allowed to evacuate wounded from Bourj al-Barajneh camp for over a week.

Jane Rosen adds from New York: A US board of inquiry was set up yesterday to investigate the kidnapping of 21 Finnish members of Unifil by the South Lebanese Army.

A UN spokesman said that the deputy commander of Unifil, General Ponce of France was put in charge of the inquiry to indicate "the magnitude of the kidnapping incident."

The Finns were taken hostage by the Israeli-backed SLA because they had not been allowed to evacuate wounded from the South Lebanese Army.

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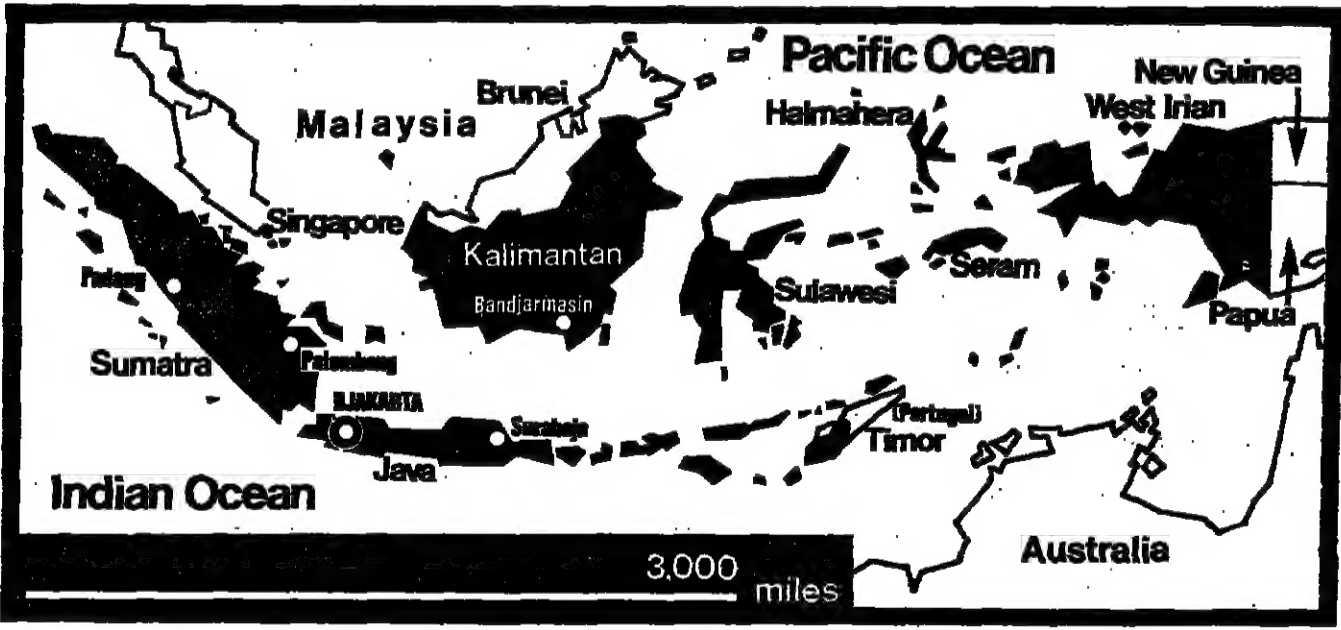
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Riots force Gujarat to drop reserved places

From Ajay Bose in New Delhi

The state government of Gujarat said yesterday that in view of the sustained and widespread arson and violence, the state cabinet, in an emergency meeting on Sunday, decided to postpone plans to increase job and education quotas for the poor and underprivileged.

While the existing 10 per cent reservation in government jobs and university seats remains, the increase in the quotas by 17 per cent has been shelved for the moment.

"The new reservation policy will be implemented only after a national consensus has emerged on the issue," a government statement said.

In another move to defuse tension, the Gujarat administration released all agitators who had been arrested. A special judicial inquiry has also been set up to inquire into the violence.

Observers here feel that the move to bring back peace to Gujarat will only be successful if the state government can convince the underprivileged castes and their leaders that a reversal of the reservation policy is a temporary measure and not directed against them.

It is also feared that the reversal could lead to a backlash among the lower castes who have increasingly taken to agitation to press their demands.

employment of troops by the Delhi Government.

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Bombing of guerrillas shifts west

From Andrew Meldrum in Karachi

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Zimbabwe extends deadline

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Syrian role criticised

From Jonathan Birchall in Kuwait and Agencies

Dr George Habash, general secretary of the Syrian-based People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, openly criticised Syrian policy over the fighting in Beirut's refugee camps in Kuwait yesterday, without condemning it.

"The attacks by the Shi'ite militia on the camps without the green light from Syria," he said, "graves me to say this. The PFLP does not want to explode its relationship with Syria."

Dr Habash appeared defensive and sombre at the end of his three-day visit to Kuwait, which has a Palestinian population of at least 350,000. His remarks were seen by Western diplomats as demonstrating the Palestinian "rejectionists" following the Beirut fighting.

He said that Amal was trying to disarm the Palestinians in order to step up raids on Israel from southern Lebanon.

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An American gnat and a British camel

The Reagan Administration has solved its internal difficulties over the Salt treaty, for that is what they chiefly are, by sticking more or less to the treaty's terms but doing so with minimum grace. The fact that the argument has been won, for the time being, by Mr Shultz and the State Department is offset for presentational purposes by heavy hints of retaliation for Soviet misconduct of the kind which Mr Weinberger and the Pentagon like to hear. Both men and their departments have been about their separate tasks. Mr Shultz's is diplomacy: keeping the allies happy, leaving doors ajar for agreement with the Russians, not letting America be held responsible for ditching a treaty. That is not Weinberger's territory. His job is to show that America is more than a match for the Soviet Union in whatever area of military competition anyone cares to point to. Arms control agreements are a bore, an irksome restraint on his freedom of action.

There cannot be any doubt that the Kremlin has similar, and even identical problems, under its socialist division of labour. The military there, too, have been nibbling at the Salt restraints. And it is always worth a reminder that where the US argues publicly and in plain language the Russians do it in secret or through encrypted telemetry (the strategic thinker's word for code) in Pravda and Red Star. Thus it is one thing to regret the still overhanging threat that the US will, either through the Midgetman missile or through failing to scrap a Poseidon submarine, in the end breach the treaty it has never ratified. It is another to pretend, as Pravda has been doing, that the Soviet Union is the only aggrieved party.

The value of Salt II is not in the limits which are imposed on both sides. Those limits are ridiculously high. The value is the existence of a framework, however crude, which provides each side with reference points in its dealings with the other. As an arms control treaty, Salt II is almost threadbare in its loopholes and inadequacies

(SS-20s and Cruise missiles fall outside its scope, for example). But as a focus of such political agreement as exists between the two sides it is essential to keep it in place until it can be improved upon.

By no means the smallest loophole in Salt II is the one which has enabled Britain to formulate and start work on its Trident programme. As a bilateral agreement between the US and USSR the treaty restricted the number of inter-continental ballistic missiles which each could target against the other. The current argument about a possible American breach of it has therefore centred on the sea trials in September of the seventh in the series of Trident submarines. The USS Alaska's missiles would put the Americans over the limit unless an older craft were withdrawn. At the same time there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Britain from upgrading the missiles in its Polaris fleet, which even with the Chevaline decoy system are thought to be capable of destroying "only" 64 targets, into a force which could attack several hundred. While it is no doubt true that the British deterrent is minuscule compared with that of the super-powers, the increase in its strength now contemplated is far greater than the increase which would put the US in breach of Salt.

The figures themselves have long since ceased to be meaningful, reflecting as they do a capacity for overkill to which additions do not increase the aggregate. But in so far as they count in Salt and in the shaping of a successor treaty then the Russians are fully entitled to regard the British Trident programme as part of the Western ICBM force. The Salt row has strained at the American gnat while swallowing the British camel.

The lady says pass the salami

In the suitably populist atmosphere of the David Frost slot on TV-am, the Prime Minister reveals that she regards union reform as unfinished business. Further legislation is being discussed for the next Parliamentary session. Mrs Thatcher is said to want to tighten the procedures under which union leaders are to be elected to top jobs. The incompetence, the petty corruption and the obsessive secrecy which has sullied the search for a successor for Mr Moss

Evans as general secretary of the nation's biggest union has aroused the (calculated?) crusading instincts of the prime minister. So has Mr Arthur Scargill's nifty wheeze of going for a technical change of rule in the Mineworkers' union, thus guaranteeing himself a job for life, without the bother of periodic re-election. The decision by Mr David Bassett, of GMBTU, to retire early, allowing his successor to be elected for life on a dubious branch block vote system which would be unlawful after this autumn, has not helped, either.

In any case, there is no inconsistency in the Government coming back for its fifth bite at the trade union cherry. From the beginning the emphasis has been on salami tactics rather than the Big Bang. Heath and Wilson went wrong precisely because they attempted to introduce a single, thumping masterplan for the reform of industrial relations. Far better to move step by step (and, most important, one step behind public opinion). Prior, Tebbit and King all insisted, as they sliced modestly at the salami, that they would be happy to come back for more substantial helpings if the unions made no effort to sort themselves out.

Moreover, the Government's half-hearted flirtation with periodic, direct ballots for the leadership of major unions has proved the weakest link in its chain of reforms. It left the impression either that ministers did not know what they were trying to do or else had precious little faith in the exercise. Specifically (and obscurely) the law was drafted to embrace only those general secretaries who retain the right to vote on their unions' governing bodies. The purpose was supposedly to allow unions in which the national executive appointed a "non-political" manager to the senior post to continue to do so.

Things have not worked out as planned. The power of union chiefs does not stem from their right to vote at executive meetings. From Ernie Bevin to Moss Evans, leaders of the TGWU had no such right. In contrast, presidents of the Mineworkers were allowed a vote. They seldom bothered to use it. Mr Scargill (see above) is ditching it. Predictably, the mass of union leaders will avoid the present legislation. Only that handful who decide to retain their right to vote in executive meetings will be compelled to run for office every five years. And even they will not be forced into independently supervised postal ballots.

Of itself, the Prime Minister's new-found desire to see all union leaders directly elected by standardised, periodic and independently supervised ballot votes is perfectly honourable (though highly contentious). It is the timing which calls the whole exercise into question. The general election cannot be much more than two years away. The seas look increasingly choppy for the good ship Thatcherism and the barometer is still falling. What better populist issue than hashing union bosses (yet again) for their wickedly undemocratic practices? But what worse way could there be of arriving at a lasting and workable consensus about the reform of (demonstrably inadequate) union practices?

Too many chips for the chop

Two years ago Britain's home computer industry seemed to be rising like a phoenix from the ashes of industrial decline. The falling cost of microchips spawned an unusual (for Britain) breed of inventor-entrepreneurs able, successfully, to challenge the divine right of the US and the Japanese to make such machines. It happened nowhere else in Europe. Now, as micro-mania both here and in America gives way to the new flavour of the year (compact discs and video cassettes in America) the fledgeling industry is counting the wounded and wondering what went wrong. Companies like Oric, Dragon and New Brain, each with home computers which could have made it big, fell by the wayside or were taken abroad by foreign predators. Of the big two, Acorn (makers of the BBC computer) ran into financial difficulties and was rescued by an Italian group, Olivetti; now Sinclair (with 40 per cent of the UK market), laden down with unsold stocks, is the subject of rescue talks involving the Bank of England, with Mrs Thatcher's approval. Although one or two companies, like Amstrad and ACT (makers of smaller business machines) are still very much in the market, there is no doubt that something has gone badly wrong. But whose fault is it?

Partly the companies themselves. Limited resources were thinly spread among dozens of companies instead of being concentrated on a few capable of making a

concerted attack on world markets in order to reap economies of scale. Worse, nearly all of the computers have incompatible software (you can't run Sinclair programmes on a BBC or Dragon machine). And (nearly) all of them now admit that they didn't have the management skills to match their—extremely impressive—innovative ability. Sir Clive Sinclair said at the weekend that it was not the fault of the inventors, but of the managers who should be recognising and selling our bright ideas. Why then is Sir Clive, who has tasted failure before and ought to know better, not hiring better managers? He says they are "extremely difficult to find," a chronic indictment of the past two decades of business school expansion. But the Acorns and Sinclairs of this world won't yield to the business managers. They are still finding markets for products instead of products for markets.

The City is part of the problem, with its short term horizons and inability to provide sufficient long term risk capital. Having ignored computers and hi-tech for a long time, the City suddenly "discovered" its potential three years ago and went overboard. Now, at the first sight of red ink, it has withdrawn. What the punters want is short term profits performance. Long term potential is strictly for the birds. The City had better beware. If it cannot provide the money to finance high risk projects with long term returns then it will have only itself to blame. If something like Labour's National Investment Bank rushes in to fill the gap.

Nor can the Government escape censure. It has stubbornly refused to talk about national strategy, or picking winners. Instead it is cutting support for civil research and development and encouraging the worse form of shareholder capitalism by offering double-your-money gains from privatised monopolies (like British Telecom). Why risk putting a penny piece in a risky situation like Sinclair when you can hang on for a safe gain in British Gas, none of the proceeds of which will be ploughed back into developing Britain's eroding technological base?

Yet fund the likes of Sinclair we must even if only half of their products succeed. Information technology is the fundamental industry of the future. Sinclair is a microcosm of the British disease, strong on innovation, weak on development. If its problems could be solved, a lot else might follow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Killings that put aid at risk

Sir, — Three days after the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) decided on a new annual commitment of US\$2.4 billion to support the Indonesian economy, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Mochar Roesman, announced last Saturday that three executions of low-level political prisoners would go ahead despite international pressure to save their lives. Presumably he was referring to Gatot Lestono, Djoko Untung and Rustono in East Java, and it may well be that the fourth man known to be under threat, Ruslan Widjajastara, has already been put to death.

This follows the execution on May 14 of Mohammad Munir, former chairman of the All-Indonesia Trade Union Federation, after he had served 17 years' imprisonment. It may well be considered that putting a man to death after he has spent a quarter of a lifetime behind bars is an act of peculiar barbarity, and it was noteworthy that the execution was not made public in Indonesia.

As chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, I did write to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe ahead of the IGGI meeting, asking him to raise these threatened executions and other violations of human rights in Indonesia. If the subject was mentioned at all, it must have been in such a mild way that the Indonesians felt confident that aid would not be affected by any atrocities they might commit.

The only way of saving these men's lives now would be to announce the suspension of the aid package agreed last week in Amsterdam, until there is a definite reprieve.

Eric Avebury,
House of Lords,
London SW1.

Getting better

Sir, — Surely Andrew Vetch's article "30,000 more suffer genital disease" (May 30) should have been headed, "Incidence of venereal diseases continues to fall".

In 1984 new cases of syphilis dropped by 1 per cent and gonorrhoea by 7 per cent. This is good news and should be publicised. I am sure the public is tired of reading about clinically insignificant and over-treated diseases like herpes with which medical correspondents seem to be obsessed.

Yes, 30,000 more new patients attended departments of genito-urinary medicine in 1984. A vast majority did not have a "venereal disease." The increase—a welcome and healthy development—is simply due to awareness by the public of the existence of these departments, where they can have comprehensive, prompt and efficient investigation and treatment of most of their genito-urinary complaints without fuss or inconvenient appointments.

(Dr) S. E. Tchamouloff,
Brighton Health Authority.

Why closed minds won't solve the prison crisis

Sir, — Aileen Ballantyne's article on the problems of the prison system (June 6) needs to be read in conjunction with her article a week earlier on proposals by the National Association of Probation Officers to reduce the prison population. It is amazing that the Home Secretary should have to defend the apparently humane treatment of prisoners at Wandsworth prison. However, he got himself into the difficulty by deciding that a massive new prison building plan was the answer to overcrowding.

If just a small part of this £350 million had been put into alternatives to custody, and if Napo's suggested amnesty for minor offenders took effect, then existing prisons could be upgraded, and more offenders could be dealt with in the community. However, the Probation Service — in whom responsibility for most community-based alternatives is vested — is underfunded and overstretched. In addition, morale is low, and many officers with good ideas, based on sound professional judgment and

experience, lack the time or resources to see them through. The demoralisation is completed by a steady erosion of living standards each year by inadequate salary settlements.

Unfortunately, we seem to have a Government which has made up its mind about crime and punishment and steadfastly refuses to be confused by the facts. These frequently show that even serious offenders can often be dealt with in the community just as effectively as in prison, at a fraction of the cost and with no increased risk to the community.

If I am wrong in this perception of the Government, however, I would ask them to reconsider non-custodial measures, such as community service, day centres and other special projects, in the light of genuine independent research, not least by the Home Office itself.

If this led to an enhanced standing for the Probation Service by increased investment and rewards — and if this was coupled with a Home Office statement of commitment to the Probation Service — then probation officers would have the satisfaction of seeing the same process in the lives of their clients. If the idea of personal fulfilment does not appeal to Government ministers, then at least they may be clearer about the saving of money. — Yours faithfully, D.W. Atkinson, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Telling tales that put innocent Gypsies on trial

Sir, — Kate Wedd alleges, on hearsay evidence (Penny Wines, Guardian, June 8), that Gypsies don't steal children any more but that "they liberate anything that is not actually nailed down." Last week I met a Gypsy family who were living in a bungalow in a country village. The locals found out what they are, and parish councillors are running a campaign against "tinkers" being allowed to settle there. For years all the pubs excluded them except one — and to go to that one, they had to ring up

first to ask permission to come in and tell the landlord some more lies. In the party. Then a new landlord came and they were barred from that pub too. A daughter has been effectively excluded from secondary school by racial and sexual harassment on the school bus — another quaint country custom, Ms Wedd? A grown man, almost crying, says, "When we ought to settle down, when we're in a house they still won't abide us."

There are no known cases of Gypsies stealing children;

Service — then probation officers would have the satisfaction of seeing the same process in the lives of their clients. If the idea of personal fulfilment does not appeal to Government ministers, then at least they may be clearer about the saving of money. — Yours faithfully, D.W. Atkinson, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Sir, — I read Aileen Ballantyne's article on prisons with dismay. I am a remand in Wormwood Scrubs with the prospect of weeks, if not months, of incarceration before I go on trial. From where I'm sitting I can only applaud Leon Brittan's desire to replace (or in it) the "Scrub" with a cell here.

After three weeks it is clear that the criminals we suffer are due to the lack of facilities and the overcrowding. There is obviously no alternative to the infamous "slopping out" if there is no

plumbing in the cells and a small number of prison officers can only control a large number of inmates by locking them up for long periods. (23 hours a day here, by the way, not counting the time spent collecting meals and slopping out) — far longer than convicted prisoners!

I am concerned, therefore, by two points made in the article. Both the reduction of prison officers' overtime and the possible restriction of remand prisoners' rights will seriously affect prison conditions. It is only the good humour, tolerance and co-operation of the prison staff which enable us to enjoy our limited rights. Should this goodwill be lost in a confrontation between the prison staff and the government, the sufferers will be the inmates, for whom the public apparently show little concern.

This could easily result in tension between inmates and staff since there is no one else on whom the disgruntled prisoners could vent their feelings. Some 350 restive inmates opposing a

handful of officers would then cause further restrictions to be exercised, for example. Reducing the visiting rights would further erode morale. It is essential, I can tell you, for the remand prisoners to have frequent contact with the outside world. He relies on them for moral support in a time of stress and for information — on bail applications, sureties, etc.

Remand prisoners have the right to be presumed innocent. The unpleasant conditions suffered by these prisoners, many of whom spend months here only because they are unable to give sureties of as little as £100, can only worsen as a consequence of Mr Brittan's policies.

Let the humanity he demonstrates by building new humane prisons extend to the welfare of inmates of these decaying Victorian monstrosities. — Yours faithfully, Jack Semmens, Wormwood Scrubs, PO Box 757, London W12.

Young work at a poor price

Sir, — David Steel (Agenda, June 3) presents a powerful case against Government plans to abolish the Youth Councils. It is not the case, however, that wages councils set minimum pay rates for young people which are equivalent to those paid to adults.

Indeed, young people in wages council industries, who account for one fifth of all young workers, are entitled to minimum rates of pay which are even lower than those paid to adults. A 16-year-old shop assistant or waitress is entitled to about £45 for a full week's work; a hairdresser, aged under 20 is entitled to only £37.50 a week; and a second-year apprentice to only £33.90.

Ministerial assertions that young people have no pride in themselves or in jobs are plentiful; evidence to support these assertions is sparse. Young people's relationship pay has fallen sharply in recent years at the very time that their unemployment has increased. And those working in wages-council industries are among the lowest paid of all young people.

The Government's plan to remove young people from minimum wage protection, even if the wages councils are allowed to survive, has been greeted with "little enthusiasm" from CBI members. The International Labour Organisation points out that almost all countries in the world now have some form of minimum wage protection and none exclude young workers.

Especially with high levels of youth unemployment, young people are vulnerable to exploitation, as this week's report from the West

A COUNTRY DIARY

Midlands Low Pay Unit (Young Workers) — The New Poor? demonstrates. And if employers are encouraged to take on youngsters as a form of cheap labour, they will also be able to dismiss them again as soon as they become eligible for the full adult rate of pay.

There is a danger that, in the current debate, many people will be prepared to offer young people as sacrificial lambs on the altar of the Government's free-market ideology, accepting that they should lose minimum wage protection as the price of retaining wages councils for adults.

But allowing youngsters to be used as a source of cheap labour will not only shatter the hopes and aspirations of a generation, encouraging bitterness and cynicism; it will also serve further to undermine the bargaining power of many adult workers (and family heads) for which youngsters will be a constant source of substitute. — Yours faithfully, Chris Pond, Low Pay Unit, London W1.

A COUNTRY DIARY

BEDFORDSHIRE: The Harrold Odell nature reserve is a fascinating area of lakes and willow-swamps in a district of picturesque villages and narrow winding lanes. The largest lake, which was formed by ancient gravel-digging, is comparable in size with one of the larger Cheshire meres, and a pleasant path encircles it. As they had been all the way south from Cheshire, the Hawthorns were as thick with blossom as I have ever seen them. White campion, in full bloom, was plentiful and, at the edge of the willow swamp, tall plants were coming into flower. As we walked round

When spy catchers are full of anti-communist conviction

Sir, — Alex Brummer's article about the Walker spy case" in the United States (June 7) takes for granted the guilt of both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Alger Hiss, whom many would consider among the most abused victims of the McCarthyist anti-communist campaign. The evidence in both cases was highly circumstantial and the trials took place in an atmosphere of public hysteria deliberately incited by the media, the FBI, and opportunist politicians of the time. In looking back at the Nixon, whose contempt for the truth has been subsequently well established.

Hiss, after serving years in Federal prison (for perjury, not espionage) has, with increasing support from lately released FBI files, maintained his innocence to the present day. The Rosenbergs, who were executed in 1953, did not have the chance to enjoy the somewhat more tolerant "letting follow" the work of the repression of the early Fifties, but their sons and many others have assiduously collected information, which, at the very

least, casts doubts over procedure, evidence, and verdict.

At a time when the US Right-wing had been mounting an offensive against the Soviet Union — only lately the country's war-time ally — and against dissidents at home, the trials of Hiss and the Rosenbergs served clear political purposes. The former was an attempt to smear the New Deal regime of Roosevelt with the taint of "Soviet Communism" and to shore up the myth of the "sell-out" at Yalta. The latter was both an attempt to create a scapegoat for the Soviet development of nuclear weapons (which the US alone had possessed in the years immediately after the war) and to tar the US Communist Party with the brush of espionage and treason.

Some 35 years later, similar reactionary forces are in control in Washington and they appear more determined than ever to avenge the deaths of those who suffered abroad and at home, in the last 20 years. Mike Marquess, London N8.

The fight for union democracy

Sir, — Trade unionists have come to expect biased accounts of unions' internal democratic procedures. John Torode has compounded these expectations in his Working Brief June 4. First, it is worth pointing out that the method of election for officials in the AUEW was not changed because of ballot rigging.

Woodrow Wyatt himself wrote in his book *The Peril in Our Midst* (published in 1958): "If I were a member of a great trade union, (AUEW branch ballots) would be the system I would like to have, although the branch balloting in the AUEW had the blessing of Woodrow Wyatt the postal ballot was introduced in the early 1970s by the Right Wing." If it is the effect of stifling internal campaigning and enhancing external press and media intervention in elections.

John Torode goes on to say that the AUEW postal ballot is conducted under independent supervision. This is not the case. It is conducted internally, with the General Secretary acting as returning officer, and two

Executive Council members as scrutineers after its conclusion. This error of fact can be forgiven, although it clearly implies that trade union committees are trusted to run the very next sentence of Mr Torode's article contains a complete lie.

The Communist Party in the AUEW does not campaign for a return to "the good old-fashioned system." If Mr Torode had bothered to carry out any research he would have discovered that at the recent AUEW Rules Revision meeting progressive forces, including many Communists, did not support a return to Branch ballots.

The fact is that many members of the AUEW are much more worried that the right wing may try to abolish the election of all officials and adopt other anti-democratic practices in line with the RFTU. The progressive forces in the union are much more concerned with actually defending the democratic election of officials. R. W. Wright, Assistant General Secretary, AUEW, London SE15.

هكذا من الأصل



The high price of sandwiches

THE NATIONAL Association of Head Teachers' conference decision to urge the government to charge pupils for eating their own sandwiches in school at lunchtime in order to raise money for extra teachers is a worrying indication of their present identity crisis. Throughout the week reports of their debates reveal an uneasiness where to support the teachers (from whom they dissociate themselves) or the government. It would be reassuring to think that this body would recognise and clearly condemn the desperate ravages to the education service caused by government economic policies. Instead, they come up with this mean and retrograde proposal to cover up the government's abdication of responsibility by a back-door levy.

The Headteachers' conference this year has done little for the public image of teaching. I fear, but a lot to strengthen the arguments of teacher trade unionists. — Yours sincerely, Peter Tappin, NAS/NUW, Hampshire Federation, 90 Winchester Street, Botley.

Element of exaggeration in pay scales

THERE WAS an element of exaggeration in the pay scales for police recruits quoted by P. G. Habley (June 4). He appears to assume that all police recruits are married officers, living in their own houses and drawing maximum limit rent allowances. This is very far from the case.

Single officers with less than five years' service, and below the age of 30, receive a flat rate rent allowance which is only one half of the maximum limit or, as in the Metropolitan Police, reside in police section houses. P. G. Habley has included the Metropolitan's London allowance (non-pensionable) and London weighting (added to take account of rent allowance) in his calculation of a Metropolitan recruit's pay, but has left London weighting for teachers out of the equation. Curious mathematics!

Having said this, there is no doubt that the police recruit is better paid than a

scale 1 teacher at the outset of his career; but why do the teachers keep making this comparison? They are certainly not comparing like with like. To put it bluntly, the teachers of the IRA and Libya, or common or garden murderers, do not have the police officer they kill how old he or she is, as tragic examples of recent years amply demonstrate.

If the teachers are so envious of police conditions, they might pause to examine the history of how the Police Federation fought its pay battle and established such standards for its members. We, too, lost confidence in our negotiating machinery and abandoned it, but throughout a long campaign to secure better pay and conditions, not once did one of our members decline to do his duty, or take part in any form of industrial action. It is true that rank and file members were so aggrieved that unofficial ballots took place in many forces, which con-

cluded that the police ought to have the right to belong to their own trade union and have the power to strike, but at no time was any threat of strike action made by the Police Federation or its members.

We argued our case in the media, and public opinion was very much on our side, with the result that we defeated a government which had been obdurate in opposing us, and secured justice for our members.

The teachers would, however, profit from reading the Report of the Edmund Davies Committee, which was set up to examine police pay. They would find that the police officers had not exchanged their right to strike for any form of industrial action. The scales also recognise the unique dangers faced by police officers as they go about their duties. Above all, they recognise that these recruits, of whom teachers are so disparaging, are em-

played in a job which requires them to maintain 24-hour cover, 7 days a week, through rotating shift duties. They have just 20 days' annual leave each year, and they work a 40-hour week. They are subject to the most rigid code of discipline of any occupation in civilian life and restrictions are placed on their private lives that would not be tolerated or justified in any other occupation.

The Police Federation has in its membership many thousands of officers who are themselves parents of school age children or students. They, therefore, share a common interest in wishing to see the teachers' efforts to secure fair pay and conditions rewarded with success. Yours faithfully, Peter Tanner, Police Federation of England and Wales, 15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

A joyful return to study

I WOULD like to join the discussion aroused by the recent article (Ambrose, April 22) on the anguish of "being over 50". The respondent (Allen, April 30) who described her new-found joy in returning to study is typical of a growing number of people who find new interest and stimulation in learning in later life.

I am in daily contact with hundreds of older adults who are students in this polytechnic (Mrs Allen is one of them) who have found a whole new world opening up for them through learning. The route for many of them takes the form of an initial counselling session at our guidance unit (Educational Guidance for adults), then, if a woman, on to a New Opportunities for Women course (as Mrs Allen did), or directly to a preparatory course designed to acquaint older students with study methods and to give them an opportunity to find out if they like to study by actually making a start; then possibly following this by be-

coming an associate student, testing the water by putting one toe in, and taking one subject from a degree programme; then eventually making an informed choice to enrol on either a part-time or a full-time degree.

This polytechnic (like others) considers it has a special responsibility to provide continuing education routes for older adults who may never have had the joy of study. The rewards for staff are beyond measure.

Women who have like your correspondent, often spend years anticipating the needs of their family can be rejuvenated by taking on the role of a student and focusing attention on affairs beyond the confines of the home, and at the same time recognising their own needs and individuality. Men, too, are in need of stimulus when the demands of full-time work cease. — Yours sincerely, Ruth Michaels, The Hatfield Polytechnic, College Lane, Hatfield.

Who assesses the assessors?

MUCH has been said recently on the question of teacher assessment and many sensible people would endorse the union view that teacher incompetence is restricted to a very small minority within the profession.

However, having experienced H.M.I. and L.E.A. inspections, both directly and through the reports of colleagues, I am left wondering if teacher incompetence is the real problem within the profession.

It is quite amazing that people who spend their working lives doing an inadequate, as opposed to competent job, can rise to the occasion of the currently accepted assessment and pass with flying colours only to recede after the event into former ways.

To be effective any assessment system must have features which will highlight and deal with this problem area. I accept that the reasons for teacher inadequacy are very varied but the potential for improvement is clearly seen in the inspections going on today.

On the question of who will make the assessment it must be recognised that H.M.I., L.E.A.s and senior management in schools already do an inadequate job of this. (Otherwise, why change?) They must, therefore, accept responsibility in some part for the current situation which is deemed unsatisfactory. How can we now have confidence in these people as the assessors of the future?

Finally, any assessment which confines itself to the performance of teachers in academic subject lessons and ignores all of the other aspects of their responsibilities is doomed to failure. Teacher inadequacy in pastoral and administrative work, for example, can have a devastating effect on the education of young people. — Yours faithfully, E. Bachle, Blackthorn House, Eggleston, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.

Corporal punishment: the different attitudes at Strasbourg and Westminster

THE EDUCATION (Corporal Punishment) Bill now being considered by the House of Lords is the Government's (absolutely) minuscule response to the February, 1982 judgement of the European Court of Human Rights in *Campbell and Cosans*, a case which arose from complaints filed with the European Human Rights Commission in the mid-1970s.

The timetable moved your leading article of June 1 to suggest unflattering parallels between the Council of Europe's processes for the international legal protection of human rights and the unformed Court of Chancery. But to attribute the Jarmy-dian aspects of Strasbourg litigation to "Britain's current procedural relationship to the Council of Europe" is the corollary that incorporation of the Convention into UK domestic law will solve

the problem, is unfortunately to over-simplify the cause of our recurring "little international law" problems. The corporal punishment example with which you illustrated your own thesis is an excellent case in point.

Because the *Campbell and Cosans* applicants had no effective local remedy for their complaints, they could approach the commission without more ado. After a six-year legal process (roughly par for the Strasbourg course) they secured a judgement in which the sole dissent was the ex officio British member of the commission, Lord Keith. That dissent, it is probably fair to say, was grounded in the British judge's sympathies towards the peculiar proclivities and organisation of our insular schooling system.

In proceedings before the commission in 1978/79 the La-

bour Government had objected to the admissibility of both *Campbell and Cosans* on the ground that the (separate) applicants had not exhausted available Scottish remedies. Labour's arguments, while they spoke volumes for the party's sometimes pretended commitment to the cause of human rights, were fanciful and readily disposed of.

Take, again, corporal punishment qua degrading treatment (Art. 3 of the Convention). In *Campbell and Cosans* both the commission and court could side-step this issue, since neither applicant complained of actual infliction of corporal punishment on her child, but it is prominently raised in an application for admission 15 months ago in a decision which the Commission has subsequently interpreted (in its decision of March 6, 1985 on the admissibility of Appli-

cation No. 9119/80, *Townend v UK*) as establishing "the absence of an effective remedy under English law against the treatment of a pupil".

The March, 1984 admissibility decision explains that before approaching the commission the earlier applicant had brought unsuccessful (civil) UK proceedings against the Hereford and Worcester local education authority and its headteacher. The County Court decided that the English law on assault permitted a male headteacher to cane a young woman of 16 in front of other male teacher involved for the purpose as an official "whipping".

Because the Convention is not part of English law, the County Court was precluded from considering whether caning amounted to degrading treatment in terms of Art.

3. But had that question been judicially justiciable, would it not probably have exposed the same judicial attitudes as surfaced in the case at Strasbourg (in *Tyer*, in 1978) when the British judge was the sole dissenter from a decision condemning the Isle of Man's use of the birch?

If the young woman whose assault claim failed in the County Court in 1981 had been procedurally obliged to litigate a claim of degrading treatment through to the highest UK tribunal, she would probably still be waiting to hear from the House of Lords. Add to that the half dozen or so cases currently involved in the Strasbourg process, and the result would be truly worthy of Bleak House.

Our problems at Strasbourg mainly reflect the Common Law's inadequacy in a few disparate areas.

To the extent that the social and administrative preconceptions at the root of these difficulties are shared by the judiciary, incorporation into domestic UK law cannot magically remove their source. It is merely likely to protract their individual resolution through the second reading of the Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, for example — who would wish us to follow the Isle of Man into now denying our citizens that right of individual petition. — Yours faithfully, Karen Warwick, Mobey Court, Studley Road, London, SW4.

On the question of who will make the assessment it must be recognised that H.M.I., L.E.A.s and senior management in schools already do an inadequate job of this. (Otherwise, why change?) They must, therefore, accept responsibility in some part for the current situation which is deemed unsatisfactory. How can we now have confidence in these people as the assessors of the future?

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Drive and enthusiasm will be looked for in promoting new approaches to work in Craft, Design and Technology. The postholder will have a keen interest in, and a proven record of, promoting equal opportunities in this field.

Applications are invited for the post of Education Officer (Continuing Education). As Head of the Continuing Education Branch, the postholder will be responsible for the overall policy development and management of the Further Education Service, the Youth and Community Service and the Careers Service. Administration of the Council's Major Awards Scheme and Fourth Training Scheme also falls under the Branch Head's remit.

Brent is a multicultural Borough, with clear policies on gender and race equality. We are looking for someone with a clear grasp of and a commitment to these Equal Opportunities policies, who has the enthusiasm, energy and first-class managerial ability to implement them in the field of Continuing Education. The successful applicant will have considerable experience of at least one area within Continuing Education, as well as managerial experience at senior level.

THE ABOVE POSTS ARE RE-ADVERTISEMENTS—PREVIOUS APPLICANTS WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY RECONSIDERED. The posts are not suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, King's Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR, returnable by 5th July, 1985, telephone: 01-903 037 (24-hour Ansafone service). Reference numbers must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer

IT'S UNIQUE

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S COMMUNITY HOME WITH EDUCATION

SCALE 2 TEACHER

Our 16-plus course is the only pre-vocational course of its type. St Christopher's is a community home giving education to some of the most difficult boys in London. We don't stop at 16. We offer an individually orientated pre-vocational package of work skills with additional studies and guidance, run by a tight-knit and dedicated team. Due to external promotion, the post of 16-plus tutor will soon be vacant.

We need an enthusiastic individual to co-ordinate and facilitate the separate educational needs of our client. Experience of City and Guide 365 type work would be an advantage as would a specific interest in computers or health education. Enquiries to Kath Lewis, Assistant Principal (Education) on 01-561 1299.

Salary: Burnham Scale 2 plus £578 London Weighting and £1,110 Responsibility Allowance. Ref: ES/21/XE. Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, quoting reference, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex, Telephone 01-895 4444. Closing date 26th June, 1985.

Hillingdon

London Borough of Hillingdon

The Polytechnic of North London

Appointment of DIRECTOR

A Director is required in January 1986.

The Polytechnic of North London is a major public sector institution with national and international responsibilities. It also has a particular commitment to the social and economic needs of the inner city.

This post offers complex challenges with positive opportunities.

The salary will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Burnham Committee and is at present £30,915 (inclusive of London Allowance).

Applications from candidates with experience in Education, Industry or Public Service will be welcomed.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Clerk to the Court of Governors, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8DB.

Closing date for applications: 22 July 1985.

P.N.L. is an equal opportunities employer.

Nene College Northampton

Faculty of Art and Design

Applications are invited for the post of

Senior Lecturer in Three Dimensional Design

with specific responsibility for the BTEC Ordinary National Diploma course in Design Crafts.

The Faculty of Art and Design is a Grade V Department with a wide programme of pre- and post-graduate and non-graduate studies of which BTEC courses occupy a key part.

The appointee should be both an experienced teacher of three-dimensional design and a practising designer in an associated area. Although the present course has a bias towards the traditional crafts, it is expected that the successful applicant would be prepared to develop the work of the department towards the wider field of product design. The post is an exciting and challenging one with a high degree of responsibility.

RESEARCH AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

As part of its continuing commitment to Research and the additional support given by the National Advisory Board, the Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic is seeking to recruit Researchers in the following disciplines: Art (Sculpture); Business Analysis; Mathematics and Statistics; Computing; Accounting; Economics; Behavioural Science; Health Care (Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy); Chemistry; Applied Consumer Science; Electronic, Power, Mechanical and Materials Engineering and Physics.

A total of 25 posts participating in 21 Research projects are described below. The appointments are for an initial period of two years with a possible extension to three. Applicants for specific posts should normally meet the following criteria:

RA285 Business Analysis.
"A Study of the changing role of Manufacturing Management Systems for an expanding company." Research Assistant, Engineering or Business related discipline. Contact Martin Tyson Ext: 3327.

RA385 Maths and Statistics/Operations Management.
"Inventory Control Systems for an Expanding Company." Research Assistant. Appropriate degree with interest in Operational Research. Contact Mr. G. Harding Ext: 3348.

RA485 Maths and Statistics.
"Flow-Induced Vibration of Tube Arrays in Heat Exchangers - development of mathematical models." Research Assistant. Mathematics or related discipline. Contact Dr. N. Torkes Ext: 3348.

RA585 Computing and Informatics.
Either "Design and Implementation of an Automated Software Testing Tool" or "Design and Implementation of an Interpreter for a High-Level Functional Language." Research Assistant. Specific project will depend upon interest and suitability of candidates. Contact Mr. D. Livingstone Ext: 3347.

RA685 Accounting/Business Analysis.
"Information Systems and Management Accounting." Research Assistant. Accounting, Economics or Business Studies. Contact Mr. R. Dixon Ext: 3321 or Mr. G. Rawlings Ext: 3320.

RA785 Maths and Statistics/Power Engineering.
"An Experimental and Theoretical Study of Floating Ring Bearings and their application to large Turbo Generators." Two posts of Research Assistant. Mathematics Graduate to conduct theoretical study plus a Graduate in an appropriate Engineering subject to conduct the experimental study. Contact Dr. G. Hayden Ext: 3348 or Dr. A. Craighead Ext: 3357.

RA885 Economics.
"A Study of the Economic Development and Employment Potential of the Local Economy." Research Assistant in Economics or a related discipline. Interest in urban and regional studies. Contact Mr. A. Jenson Ext: 3335.

RA985 Behavioural Science.
"Anti-smoking propaganda: its effectiveness and the Role of Personality and Motivation Factors." Research Assistant. Graduates in Psychology. Contact Dr. D. Watson or Dr. B. Bell Ext: 4444.

RA1085 Health Studies.
"Assessment Profile to Evaluate Professional Competence in Health Care - Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy." Research Assistant. Science or Social Science Graduate with interest in Health Care or Health practitioners with research or computing experience. Contact Mr. L. Goldstone Ext: 3431 or Miss J. Potts Ext: 3438.

RA1185 Chemical and Life Sciences.
"Development of Novel Chemical Procedures for Rapid Identification of Micro-Organisms of Medical and Industrial Importance." Research Assistant. Graduate in Chemistry, Biochemistry or Chemical Microbiology. Contact Dr. A.L. James Ext: 3516.

RA1285 Chemical and Life Sciences.
"Biologically Active Metal Complexes." Research Assistant. Contact Mr. E.S. Raper Ext: 3516.

RA1385 Chemical and Life Sciences/Physics.
"Raman Spectroscopic Studies of optical fibres and thin films." Research Fellow. Contact D.J. Gardner Ext: 3516.

RA1485 Chemical and Life Sciences/Applied Consumer Science.
"Novel Synergistic Organometallic Flame Retardant/Smoke and Toxic Gas Suppressants." Research Assistant. Contact Dr. R. Carly Ext: 3546 or Dr. E. Metcalfe Ext: 3571.

Research Assistant - should hold or expect to obtain a good honours degree in an appropriate discipline and be willing to register for a higher degree (MPhil or PhD). Research Fellow - should hold a higher degree and preferably some previous research experience; Senior Research Fellow - should hold a higher degree and have previous post graduate research experience.

Where a specific discipline is not mentioned, applicants are welcome from the discipline areas covered by the Schools who will be running the project.

For informal discussions please contact the person named for each project. Telephone Newcastle (0632) 326009.

RA1585 Electronic Engineering.
"Interface Design of High Speed Logic Circuits." Research Fellow. Experience and interest in C.A.D. of microwave circuits, computer assisted measurements, electrical and thermal properties of materials. Contact Dr. E. Korobowicz Ext: 3654.

RA1685 Electronic/Power Engineering.
"Flexible Automated Assembly based on the existing C.A.D. and Robotics facilities in the Polytechnic." Two posts of Research Assistant. Contact Mr. C. Smith Ext: 3627 or Mr. Crompton Ext: 3667.

RA1785 Materials Engineering.
Either "Environmental Effects on the Mechanical Stability of Silicon Nitride Ceramics" or "Optimisation and Evaluation of Protective Coatings by means for use in Industrial Gas Turbines." Contact Dr. D. Data Ext: 3636. Project chosen will depend upon interest and suitability of candidates. Research Fellow.

RA1885 Materials Engineering/Physics.
"Design of Submerged Resistant Alloys." Research Assistant. Contact Dr. Data Ext: 3636.

RA1985 Materials Engineering/Physics.
"Development of a Load Bearing Impulse Material." Research Fellow. Contact Dr. Data Ext: 3636.

RA2085 Power Engineering.
"Geometric Modelling using Engineering Features." Two posts of Research Assistant and one Senior Research Fellow. Mechanical production engineering with interest and experience in computer applications desirable. Contact Dr. A.J. McLeod Ext: 3665.

RA2185 Physics.
"Indium Phosphide based Solar Cells." Research Fellow. Contact Prof. R. Hill Ext: 3650.

RA2285 Physics.
"Transmission of Power by Light with Photovoltaic Conversion to Electricity at the Point of Use." Research Assistant. Contact Prof. R. Hill Ext: 3650.

RA2385 Visual Studies.
"Art in a Public Context - Public Sculpture." Research Assistant. Qualified and experienced artist. Contact R.S. Bugg Ext: 3137.

Salary Ranges:
Research Assistant - Researcher W - £2910-£3557
Research Fellow - Researcher B - £3749-£4221
Senior Research Fellow - (J1 or J2) - £4754-£5226
£1175-£1328

Placing on the salary scale is dependent upon qualifications or experience, as appropriate.

For further written details and application forms, returnable 5 July 1985, please call our 24-hour telephone answering service (0632) 323125, or write enclosing stamped addressed envelope to Mrs Linda Morris, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the reference number.

Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic

Posts Overseas

Thailand

Two teachers of English as a foreign language, British Council, Chiang Mai

Duties: to teach English to adult Thai students, the majority of whom will be at false beginner and early intermediate levels, in a new British Council Direct Teaching operation. Other duties will include some materials writing and assistance with testing and registration of students.

Qualifications: candidates should have an RSA Dip. TEFL and two years' experience of teaching English as a foreign language, preferably overseas.

Salary: between Baht 16,000 and Baht 19,843 per month according to qualifications and experience.

(£1 - Baht 34.40 approximately.) Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, medical insurance premium and Baht 4,000 per month rent allowance. Contract: one-year local contract (renewable) commencing 15 August 1985. Reference: 84 D 36-37G

Jordan

Teacher of English, The British Council, Amman

Duties: to teach English as a foreign language, mainly general English, for up to 24 contact hours per week from false beginners to upper intermediate levels. Qualifications: candidates of either sex, should be in the age range 24-35. Married couples with no children acceptable, also Australian, Canadian and New Zealand candidates. A first degree plus PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip. TEFL is required. A minimum of three years' TEFL experience overseas is highly desirable. Salary: basic salary JD \$85 per month plus increments according to qualifications and experience (£1 - JD \$508 approximately). Benefits: accommodation allowance; baggage allowance; assistance with medical insurance. Airfares at beginning and end of contract. Six weeks' leave per year plus occasional public holidays. Contract with the British Council for two years from September 1985. Renewable by mutual consent. PREVIOUS APPLICANTS NEED NOT APPLY. Reference: 84 D 123G

Zimbabwe

One Lecturer or Senior Lecturer or Associate Professor, Department of Curriculum Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, Harare

Duties: to teach physics/physics education, design courses, to upgrade non-graduate science teachers to teach sixth-form physics.

Qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 30-50, should have an honours degree in science, main subject physics, PGCE, experience in teaching physics at undergraduate level and in giving courses, projects such as Physics Interface, Open University, S100 or Nufield A level physics. They

should also have experience of teaching sixth-form courses and of teaching African students.

Salary: Lecturer Z\$ 10,440-12,576
Senior Lecturer Z\$ 17,880-20,400
Associate Professor Z\$ 18,364-20,904
(\$1 - Z\$ 24,000 approximately)

Benefits: airfares for appointee and family on appointment and end of contract; baggage allowance; contributory medical aid scheme; rented accommodation available on or near campus.

Contract: one year with the University of Zimbabwe, with possibility of renewal for one further year. Local contract guaranteed by the British Council. Starting date 1 October 1985. Closing Date for Applications: 28 June 1985. Reference: 85 A 30G

Technical Education Posts Overseas

Botswana Polytechnic

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering (Fluids)

Duties: to teach Mathematics, Technical Drawing, Engineering Science and Workshop Technology on CG1 courses 225 and 500 (OTD) Series, and Fluid Mechanics on CG1 course 300 (HTD) Series; to assist in the organisation and development of laboratories; to set and mark internal examinations; to carry out any other duties as may be required by the Principal or Head of Department.

Qualifications: HNC/HND or equivalent in Mechanical Engineering; minimum of five years' relevant industrial experience and four years' FE teaching experience. Teaching qualification desirable. Candidates must be British with a UK educational background. Preferred age 30-50.

Salary: a basic salary paid locally by the Government of Botswana on a scale ranging from Pula 8,844-11,184 (\$1 - P2,209 approximately) plus a normally tax-free supplement paid by the British Government under its aid programme of \$5,112 (single) or \$7,784 (married). Other benefits include end of contract gratuity payment, free air passages for officer and dependant family members plus baggage allowance. Officers may also be eligible for children's boarding school allowances and holiday visits for UK-based children.

Appointment grant. Contract initially for 30-36 months with the Government of Botswana, starting September 1985 latest. Closing Date for Applications: 7 July 1985. Reference: 84 K 88G

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

The British Council

TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC

Further to continuing expansion in the field of information technology, applications are invited for the following vacancies in the Department of Computer Science and the Department of Electrical, Instrumentation and Control Engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applicants should have good academic qualifications in computer science or a related subject. Experience of collaborative research work with industry will be an advantage.

Maximum salary on appointment will be £14,580 pa.

SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER IV SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applicants should have good academic qualifications in computer science or related subjects and an ability to teach. Research and consultancy are encouraged by either individual projects or participation in a research group.

The successful candidates will join a large well-established department in which the teaching work covers the whole spectrum of computer science at postgraduate, degree and HND levels.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL, INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL ENGINEERING LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (3 POSTS)

The successful applicant will teach on a range of courses, including MSB information technology, BSc(Hons) Computer Technology and BSc(Hons) Instrumentation and Control Engineering. They will also be expected to engage in research and/or industrial consultancy.

Experience in one or more of the following areas is sought: COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS; COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS; VLSI AND ADVANCED LOGIC DESIGN.

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant industrial or academic experience.

Maximum salary on appointment as Senior Lecturer will be £13,128 pa. Maximum salary on appointment as Lecturer II will be £12,090 pa.

Closing date for applications in respect of all posts: July 1, 1985.

Principal Lecturer £13,085-£14,580 (work day) - £14,487 pa
Senior Lecturer £11,175-£13,128 (work day) - £14,061 pa
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer £7,840-£11,175 (work day) - £13,128 (work day) - £14,061 pa

Applications and further particulars from: Personnel Section, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA. Tel: 0422 218121, extension 4114. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

Sheffield City Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND ECONOMICS SENIOR LECTURER IN MARKETING

Will join a team responsible for teaching Marketing on Diploma, Degree and Post-graduate courses in Business and Management. The Department is looking for a young active person able to demonstrate a high level of academic and practical experience in marketing and to show an ongoing interest in research and/or consultancy. Please send a short CV and a list of references to the following address.

LECTURER II IN ECONOMICS (Temporary)

The appointment is for a fixed term of one year commencing September 1985. The successful applicant will be expected to teach economics on a variety of courses according to the requirements. Please send a CV and a list of references to the following address.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION AND LAW LECTURER II IN LEGAL STUDIES (Temporary)

This is a two year fixed term appointment commencing in September 1985. The successful candidate will be expected to teach legal studies on a variety of courses at degree and non-degree level. An interest in teaching law from interdisciplinary perspectives will be an advantage.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED STATISTICS AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH LECTURER II IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH FOR BUSINESS

Applicants should be able to contribute to the development work of the Operational Research Section and to the teaching of Operational Research and also more general Quantitative Methods within courses in the Faculty of Business and Management.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS LECTURER II

Should be good honours graduate in Physics or Applied Physics with post-graduate or industrial research experience. Candidates are sought who have an interest in teaching the application of physical principles to measurement techniques with an emphasis on the use of modern instrumentation. The ability to teach electronics and practical experience in the use of modern instrumentation is essential and experience in any of the following areas would be an advantage:

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER STUDIES LECTURER II IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The department is a leading edge department with an increasing range of teaching and research work. The successful candidate will be expected to develop information systems courses on a wide range of degrees and diplomas. Applicants should be well qualified and have an interest in developing research.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY (2 Fixed Posts)

Applicants should possess a BSc or equivalent, together with experience in a practical manufacturing environment. Candidates are sought who have an interest in teaching the application of physical principles to manufacturing techniques with an emphasis on the use of modern instrumentation. The ability to teach electronics and practical experience in the use of modern instrumentation is essential and experience in any of the following areas would be an advantage:

Manufacturing and Non-conventional Machining
Manufacturing and Materials Processing
QA and Metrology

The appointments are for a period of three years but this is a growth area in the Polytechnic.

Salary scales: Lecturer II £7,540-£12,089
Senior Lecturer £11,175-£13,128 (work day) - £14,061

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE PERSONNEL OFFICE, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, HALFORD HOUSE, FITZALAN SQUARE, SHEFFIELD S1 2BB. OR BY TELEPHONE (01924) 39911 EXT 226. COMPLETED FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 26TH JUNE.

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Brunei

THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST LONDON MATERIALS SCIENTISTS

Brunei University has a significant and multi-department commitment to the study of the processing and engineering behaviour of ceramic and polymer based compounds, plus an increasing effort in understanding the electronic properties of materials. The interest in materials is based substantially in the Department of Materials Technology which has 18 academic staff and over 35 full-time post-graduate and post-doctoral researchers. In the areas of ceramics and polymers, the substantial effort is in four areas; an understanding of current processing technology and developments of new processing technologies; the wear of metals, ceramics and polymers; the evaluation of the long-term performance of plastics under constant and fluctuating stresses; the influence of microstructure on properties. Well founded laboratories exist for work in all four areas.

As part of this expanding programme of work on materials, at least seven POST-GRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS are available for suitably qualified graduates. Six of the seven studentships are established under the CASE award system and, therefore, attract additional monies to the standard SERC grants. All the companies supporting the CASE projects are UK based manufacturers selling products on an international basis. The specific projects are:

1. INJECTION MOULDING OF TOUGHENED SILICON NITRIDE CERAMICS (Dr. J. R. G. EVANS).
2. FRICTION AND WEAR OF CERAMICS UNDER SLIDING CONDITIONS (Dr. T. S. EYRE).
3. FORMING PARTS BASED ZIRCONIA BY INJECTION MOULDING (Dr. J. R. G. EVANS).
4. POLYMER ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE.
5. THE USE OF SELF-REINFORCING POLYMERS IN FIBRE OPTIC CABLES (Prof. M. J. BEVIS).
6. ENGINEERING BEHAVIOUR OF POLYETHYLENE PIPELINE SYSTEMS (Dr. J. A. BOWMAN).
7. MICROSTRUCTURE OF ELECTROACTIVE POLYMERS (Dr. D. VESELY).

Candidates for the above vacancies should be highly motivated, keen on collaborating with UK industry to develop the technology base of the sponsoring companies, and should be able to work as a member of an active research group. Applicants should have, or expect to receive, at least an Upper Second Degree in Materials Science (including Metallurgy), Physics, Chemistry or a related discipline.

Further information on the above projects can be obtained by contacting the Department of Materials Technology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, or by telephoning Uxbridge (0895) 37188, extension 389 or 370.

London Borough of Barnet BARNET COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following vacancies, available from 1st September, 1985.

- Senior Lecturer - INFORMATION PROCESSING
Lecturer II - CREATIVE MEDIA RESOURCES
Lecturer II - LITERACY
Lecturer I - COMPUTER LITERACY
Lecturer I - DRAMA
Lecturer I - ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES
Lecturer I - SECRETARIAL/OFFICE SKILLS
Lecturer I - SOCIOLOGY

(Temporary appointment for 1 year)

Further details and application form available from the Principal, Barnet College, Wood Street, Barnet, Herts. (0454) 504444 (for reply).

Closing date for applications: Tuesday, 21st June, 1985.

Barnet College

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Primary Inspector for the Early Years of Education (District Rank)

Salary Range £18,930-£20,514
plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The successful applicant will join a team of 24 primary inspectors, led by the senior staff inspector for Primary Education. In recent years the work of the primary inspectors has moved towards a more integrated notion of the early years (2-6) and the person appointed will, from a background of varied experience of nursery/nursery and other pre-school provision, contribute to the team's collective thinking in this regard. Four inspectors for the early years, one of whom is designated senior inspector, are each appointed to a quadrant in the Authority and between them serve 48 primary schools and collaborate with other primary colleagues in 470 nursery classes. Current duties include visiting and advising on all aspects of early childhood education including nursery schools and classes, setting up new provision, advising on training of NNEB students and assisting with a range of in-service provision.

Inspector for Special Education (District Rank)

Salary Range £18,930-£20,514
plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill this post within the team of inspectors for special education. The post involves responsibility for inspection and advice to primary and secondary schools, special schools and units, early years provision and post 16 provision in relation to pupils with special needs. A wide background in this field is required. Candidates should have experience of a senior position in a school and/or advisory inspectorate work.

Further details and application forms for both posts, obtainable from the Education Officer, ECF/ESA 15, Room 360, County Hall, London SE1 7PB (please enclose a stamped addressed envelope). Closing date for the return of completed applications is June 27, 1985. Both posts are suitable for job sharing.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE

(Several permanent half-time 0.5 posts)

Ref: A02

Applications are invited for several fractional (0.5) permanent appointments. Postholders, who will be qualified architects with practice and teaching experience, will be required to teach design and contribute to the teaching of architectural technology. Successful candidates are expected to combine their appointment with a significant practice and/or research commitment. Salary will be 50% of the scale below.

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

(Two posts)

PAISLEY COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution



Paisley College is a major degree awarding institution funded by the Scottish Education Department with 3,000 full-time students on vocationally orientated degree and honours degree courses. As part of the Government's initiative to increase the output of graduates in Engineering and Technology, the College has been given approval to increase its student intake by 65 in October. Applications are therefore now invited for the following academic posts, some of which have been created under the provisions of this new initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING SCIENCE

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS1)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute towards the development of courses in Microprocessor Technology and Computer Design.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS2)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of courses in Business Computing and Data Base.

Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS3)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to courses in Data Base and/or Pascal with Data Structures. Applicants for these posts should have an Honours Degree or equivalent experience, and should have demonstrated competence in Degree level teaching and in research or consultancy.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Communication Systems Engineering) (Ref EE1)

The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise projects on the existing Degree, Honours Degree and Post-graduate Diploma courses and be expected to lead the development of this subject in the existing and planned course. The applicant will also be encouraged to develop research and consultancy activities in the Department in his/her area of particular interest.

Applicants should have an honours degree with appropriate industrial/academic experience. The preferred areas of interest for this appointment are Communication Engineering, Signal Processing and Applications of Local Networks, but applicants with interests in related areas will be considered.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (A Post) (Ref EE2)

The successful candidate will be required to teach on the Degree, Honours Degree and Post-graduate Diploma Courses, and will be encouraged to become involved in the Department's current research activities, consultancy and short courses for industry.

Applicants should have an honours degree with appropriate experience in industry or a government/academic institution. The preferred areas of interest for this appointment are Communication Engineering, Signal Processing and Applications of Local Networks, but applicants with interests in related areas will be considered.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Statistics) (Ref MS1)

The successful candidate will be responsible for joint leadership of the Statistics Group in the Department.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Applied Mathematics) (Ref AM1)

The successful candidate will be able to contribute to the research and teaching activity of the Department in a relevant area of Applied Mathematics.

Lecturer 'A' (Statistics) (Ref MS2)

The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching and development of courses in statistics at honours degree and post-experience levels and will be expected to undertake research/consultancy with industry. Applicants for these posts should have a minimum of a good honours degree together with appropriate research/consultancy experience.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Computer Aided Engineering) (Ref ME1)

The successful candidate should have experience and/or a higher degree in the application of computers to industrial processes, machine tool control, FMS, Robots, or Management Systems.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Computer Aided Engineering) (Ref ME2)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and experience in the application of computers to design or experimental mechanics, including instrumentation.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Thermofluid Mechanics) (Ref ME3)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and research experience in Heat Transfer, Process Design, Fluid Flow Machines or Energy Utilisation and Conversion.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Materials Technology) (Ref ME4)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and materials research experience associated with design, testing or material properties. A background in non-metallic materials would be an advantage.

Applicants for these posts should be prepared to teach at honours and post-graduate level in their specialist subject and supervise post-graduate students.

SALARY SCALES

Senior Lecturer 'A' - £22,778-£19,904 (twelve months)

Lecturer 'A' - £16,865-£15,716

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from

THE PERSONNEL OFFICE, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE. (Tel No. 041-887 1941 Ext. 280).

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

Department of Geology and Physical Sciences
SOLAR ENERGY STUDIES

Applications are invited for a three year post as Research Assistant on an SERC funded investigation of the durability and thermal stability of spectrally selective solar absorber surfaces. Duties will involve the development of facilities for natural exposure and laboratory accelerated ageing tests together with surface analytical studies using electron microscopy, X-ray microanalysis and reflectance spectroscopy.

Applicants should be well qualified (a PhD is preferred) in an applied science or engineering discipline and have experience of the use of microcomputers in instrumentation would be an advantage. The post is available from 1st September 1985 with an initial salary of £7,344 (under review). Completed applications, which should include a c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted by 30th July to Dr. M.C. Hutchins. Further particulars available on request. Please ask for Ext. 447.

APPLIED OPTICS

Applications are invited for a post of Research Assistant which has been created as part of a pump-probe experiment and is available for one year initially.

The research programme is concerned with the optical monitoring of the interaction of antibodies with antigens. Techniques such as Surface Plasmon Resonance and ellipsometry will be investigated as part of a development programme on immunoassays.

Applicants should hold, or expect to obtain, a good Honours Degree in Physics, Engineering Science or a related subject. Candidates would normally be expected to register for a Higher Degree.

The starting salary will be on the Researcher 'A' scale (under review).

For further details and an application form, write to Head of Physics, Department of Geology and Physical Sciences.

Closing date for applications will be 31st July, 1985.

Department of Civil Engineering, Building and Cartography STRUCTURES

Applications are invited for a post of Research Assistant in the above Department to carry out work into the post-buckling behaviour of cold formed steel sections.

The successful applicant will be expected to apply for registration for a Higher Degree.

Applicants should possess, or expect to possess, a good honours degree in civil or structural engineering. The appointment, which will be for one year in the first instance, is renewable for a further two years, will be on the Researcher 'A' Scale, £5,181 - £7,176; the person appointed will be expected to teach up to a maximum of 6 hours per week.

For further particulars and application forms contact Dr. M.H.R. Godfrey, Department of Civil Engineering, Building and Cartography.

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing POST GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN KNOWLEDGE ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant to engage in one of the following:

(i) the application of expert systems techniques to ventilator management for premature babies;

(ii) the development of rule-based programming techniques.

The research will form part of an ongoing expert systems development and knowledge engineering techniques project.

Applicants should have a First or Second Class Honours Degree in Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science or an associated area. A working knowledge of LISP or PROLOG would be an advantage. The Appointment is available from 1st September, 1985.

Further details and application forms are available from: The Postgraduate Tutor, Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing.

Department of Town Planning and Joint Centre for Urban Design

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for FOUR linked research studentships for full time MPhil/PhD study.

1. Planning Processes, the Articulation of Interests and Economic Change, Policy History.

2. Suburban Residential Design and Rural Landscape Features (Dr. Brian Goodey).

3. Two of the following (Department funded):

Local Decision in Green Belt, Policy Implementation (Dr. Martin Sloan)

The Inter-Regional Implications of Power Station Developments (Mr. John Glesnor)

Partway Road-Rail Interchanges: Physical and Land Use Impacts (Dr. Marylyn Jones)

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Town Planning on 0185 302, to whom applications (including a brief c.v., details of relevant research or other experience, and an indication of areas of preferred study) should be sent, by 21st June, 1985.

oxford Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP
polytechnic Tel: Oxford 84777

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HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE of Higher Education

School of Computing & Information Systems INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS STUDIES

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II

Applications are invited from recent graduates in Business Studies with experience of the use of computing and information technology in business. The successful applicant will join a team teaching on the BA Business Studies and BA Secretarial and Office Systems Management courses.

Faculty of Business

MICRO-SYSTEMS CENTRE

Temporary 1 yr Initially - Lecturer II

Micro Systems Centre Short Course & Consultancy Officer

Applications are sought from persons with experience of the problems of using information technology in business, particularly within the small business sector. A business studies or computer studies background is desirable. Teaching on short courses and consultancy activities will be involved.

School of Humanities

HISTORY

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II

Required for September 1985 a graduate with suitable qualifications to teach on CHAA honours degree and diploma programmes. Emphasis is on the social and economic history of modern Europe.

School of Business & Industrial Studies

LAW

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II

Required for September 1985 a graduate with suitable qualifications to teach on a wide range of business courses. Interest in at least two of the following aspects of Law is required - Business Law, Company Law, German Business Law, Consumer Law, Administrative Law.

Centre for International Studies

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Temporary 3 yrs - Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer

Required as soon as possible a person qualified in a technical field, preferably Civil Engineering, with experience and practical experience of educational or contract work overseas. He/she will have a major role in an imminent overseas contract and will assist in the future development and management of the Centre for International Studies.

L1: £7,548 - £12,099

SL: £11,775 - £13,128 (bar) - £14,061

Further particulars and application forms from: The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT Tel: (0482) 446506.

Closing date: 25th June 1985

NORTHERN ARTS EDUCATION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT POST

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Northern Arts, the Regional Arts Association for the North East and Cumbria, is seeking someone with practical experience of the education sector to work with its specialist officer team for 18 months. He/she will mount pilot projects and develop new policy guidelines and structures for the Association through discussion with LEAs and other educational agencies.

The post may be filled by the secondment of a suitable teacher or lecturer with the agreement of his/her employer.

Salary negotiable, but to reflect qualifications, experience and current salary. Closing date: 24 June 1985.

Application form and further details from

NORTHERN ARTS

10 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NZ. Tel: 091-281 6334

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To apply as an Engineer Officer, you must have a degree in any engineering subject. (A degree in Maths, Physics, or Computer Science may also be acceptable.) A degree in any of these subjects qualifies you to apply as an Education and Training Officer.

For more information write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (EV) Officer Careers, (07/10/06), London HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office. If you are applying in writing, please include your date of birth and qualifications. Formal application must be made in the UK.

*1984/85 Pay Scales.

Graduate



RAF Officer

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Technology

School of Construction and Surveying

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer

in Building/Building Surveying

(Ref.: AA/239)

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer

in Building Technology (2 posts)

(Ref.: AA/240)

The School is currently developing degree courses by both full and part-time modes of study. Expertise is required in the fields of Building Surveying and Engineering Services.

Preliminary enquiries may be made to the Acting Head of School Mr. W. H. Roberts. Tel.: (0772) 22141, extension 2165.

Research Assistant (2 posts)

Post 1

(Ref.: AA/241)

To work on a project to develop a thermally efficient cementitious construction material. Initial enquiries to Dr. J. Tinker.

Post 2

(Ref.: AA/242)

To investigate suitable image processing architectures linked to investigation into stress analysis of complex shear wall structures. This work to be carried out with the School of Computing. Initial enquiries to Dr. K. Whiteley, extension 2028 (Computing) or Dr. O. Keakin, extension 2157 (Construction).

Computer Centre

Colleges Computer Liaison Officer

NJC Grade SO1/SO2 £9,477 to £11,025

(Ref.: NT/85/86/24)

Applicants should preferably be graduates with experience of the application of computing in Further Education.

Faculty of Art and Design

School of Fashion and Textile Design

Associate Lectureships (2 posts)

0.5 of Principal Lecturer

Post 1

(Ref.: AA/243)

Pattern construction and garment technology.

Post 2

(Ref.: AA/244)

Creative Knitwear.

Post 1

(Ref.: AA/245)

Emphasis on 20th century fashion and popular culture, c. 10-12 hours per week.

Post 2

(Ref.: AA/247)

Emphasis on Design since 1945, c. 10-12 hours per week.

Salary Scales (under review):

Principal Lecturer £13,085 to £14,580 (Bar) to £16,467

Senior Lecturer £11,175 to £13,128 (Bar) to £14,061

Lecturer II £7,548 to £12,099

Research Assistant £5,405 to £7,176

Part-Time Lecturer £12.70 per hour.

Applicants for Research Assistant posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years, and that successful applicants will be required to register for a higher degree.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the

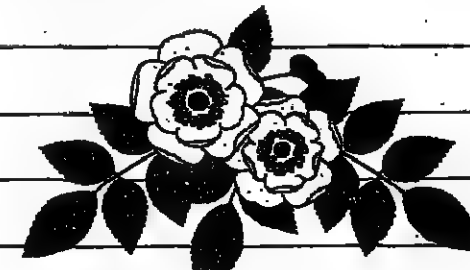
Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TQ.

Tel.: (0772) 262027.

Quoting the appropriate reference number.

Closing date: June 28, 1985.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON



WINCHESTER SCHOOL OF ART

A college of the Hampshire Consortium for Art, Design & Architecture

Applications are invited for the post of

VISITING FELLOW IN PAINTING

in the well established Fine Art course in the Fine Art Department. The work will be with Degree Students and will be for one year in the first instance.

Salary scale 0.5 LII (£3,774-£8,049) (increase in salary scales likely)

For further details and application forms, please write to The Registrar, Winchester School of Art, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire SO2 8DL, enclosing a stamped-addressed envelope. Closing date for completed applications is two weeks after the date of this advertisement.

University of Strathclyde IBM IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED MANUFACTURING PLANT GREENOCK

GRADUATES IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

which will allow them to obtain valuable industrial experience, enhance their career opportunities, and possibly register for a Master of Science Degree.

Based at the IBM Manufacturing Plant at Greenock, and supervised by local management and staff from the University, they will engage in the development and implementation of advanced manufacturing technology in this ultra-modern factory.

Project areas include Simulation, the application of ICBS to Automated Systems, Process Control Management, Information Systems and QA Testing and Reliability Engineering.

The successful candidates will be employed initially by the University as Teaching Company Associates for a two year period. For two of the five vacancies, new graduates without industrial experience will be eligible.

Salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Applications (quote Ref: R3285) should be sent to Professor D. S. Ross, Department of Production Management and Manufacturing Technology, University of Strathclyde, James Weir Building, Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ. Closing date for applications: 5th July, 1985.

University of Strathclyde JAMES HOWDEN & COMPANY

ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS FOR MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT TEACHING COMPANY ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for four Teaching Company Associateships, each lasting for two years, from honours graduates seeking a management career in industry. The work will involve developing the use of advanced techniques in the manufacturing systems design, application and integration of manufacturing information systems, and the operation of a flexible manufacturing cell.

The Company is a leading UK manufacturer of air and gas handling equipment and is fully committed to developing and applying modern manufacturing techniques.

Appointments on Range 1B for research staff (£5,800-£8,920 per annum), USS benefit.

Applications (quote Ref: R3285) with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to Staff Office, McCance Building, University of Strathclyde, 18 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ.

Closing date for applications: 12th July, 1985.

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DISTRICT 14 (ROSSENDALE)

Salary: Southbury Youth and Community Service Officers Main Range Points 4-8 - £11,430-£12,684 pa

Applications are invited for the above post of District Youth and Community Officer from persons with qualifications and experience in the Youth and Community Service. The District Youth and Community Officer is responsible for the development of youth work in the District, including liaison with voluntary youth organisations and assistance with training programmes and will be expected to work closely with organisations concerned with community education to provide an effective service.

Car allowance and subsistence payable.

Application forms and further particulars of the post are available from the chief Education Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Preston PR1 8PL. Tel.: Preston 263697 or 263695. Please quote reference A1088/VPJ.</

Cranfield

School of Mechanical Engineering

ONE-YEAR MSc COURSE IN ENGINEERING MECHANICS MACHINE DESIGN

There is a continuing demand for good research and design engineers in industry. In particular, engineers with the capability of applying current information technology techniques to machine design and research, have a vital role to play.

Some of the areas covered by the MSc courses listed above are:

- Finite Element Stress Analysis
- GD&P Applications
- Tribology
- Turbomachinery Design
- Vibration Measurement
- Metal Dynamics
- Engineering Plastics and Shot-Pouring
- Experimental Stress Analysis
- Machine Vibration Analysis
- Materials Technology
- Heat Design
- Laser Techniques and Signal Processing

For each of these areas there are excellent research facilities, usually supported with funds from industry. Course extramural from industry are encouraged to work on a research or design problem from their own company, for their project. In many circumstances the project can be carried out within the company.

These advanced courses commence early in October of each year. They are supported by both SERC and STS.

Please send further details and an application form for the courses.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

* Complete the details - Clip the Ad - Post to
Dr. Roy A. Cookson (Ref. 1202), School of Mechanical Engineering,
Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL
Tel: Bedford (0294) 750111 Ext. 2304

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A one year full-time conversion course for graduates in non-catering disciplines leading to H.C.I.M.A. membership. Some L.E.A. grants available.

Course starts Sept. '85. Details from: Admissions Officer, South Devon College of Arts and Technology, Newton Road, Torquay, Devon TQ2 5BT

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One evening a week for 2-3 years. Both the Diploma and the M.A. focus on the major political, economic, social and literary aspects of the two Germanies since 1945. These courses are largely taught and examined in German.

For further information please contact: The Course Director, Ealing College of Higher Education (Room 848), FREEMONT, Ealing W5 8R. Tel: 01-878 4111, extension 3276.

EALING COLLEGE

Library and Information Studies

- BA (Hons) in Library Information Studies 3 years full-time
- Postgraduate Diploma in Library & Information Studies 1 year full-time 2 years part-time

Details from: Admissions, Room 873 Ealing College of Higher Education, Freepoint, London W5 8R. Tel: 01-878 4111

CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION

The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons followed by full practical training.

You are invited to write for the free booklet from: The Secretary of the School of Chiropody, The Swiss Institute, (Established 1919), The New Hall, Dept. 800, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 4LA. Tel: Maidenhead (0625) 25445 01/02 24 hours.

London College of Printing

B.A. (Hons) MEDIA AND PRODUCTION (Sandwich Course)

Commencing September 1985. Four year course including Graphics, Typography, Information and Publishing Design, Media and Advertising. The course includes a year of industrial experience with major international design organisations in UK and abroad.

Write or phone for details 01-738 9100, ext. 577 or 584.

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Full- or part-time courses in transport planning and management. Research opportunities and grants available.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE 0294-752770

Centre for Transport Studies
Cranfield Institute of Technology
Bedfordshire MK43 0AL

MA Industrial and Social History (CNA) EVENINGS ONLY MA

A three-year part-time course developing new approaches and research skills in the history of industry and society since the 18th century. The course is followed by a dissertation.

Options include modules: Antislavery and Factories 1700-1850; Social Policy Formation in Britain 1780-1914; 20th Century Urban History; The Family and the Labour Market from 1750; State and Society in the First World War; Law and State Formation in England; State and Society in the South African Union; Labour and the 20th Century.

Attendance for taught courses is compulsory. Tuesday evenings for the first two years.

Further information: Admissions Officer, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedfordshire MK43 0AL. Tel: 0294 752770.

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For details send A4-size SAE to: Linguarama, Residential Courses, 16 Watling Street, Birmingham B2 5UG.

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Brighton Polytechnic

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A conversion course for graduates with science or engineering background, leading to a Masters Degree or Postgraduate Diploma. SERC awards are likely to be available for suitably qualified candidates.

Not intended for recent graduates in computing or electronic engineering.

BSc MICROELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION PROCESSING

A four-year sandwich Honours Degree course.

Further information from Mr. D. B. Smith, application forms from The Registrar, Brighton Polytechnic, 100, Moulsecoomb, Brighton, BN2 4AT. Tel: (0273) 836355.

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Tel: (01) 584 1856
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By Part-time (evening) study. Subjects covered in this CNA degree include:

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- Marketing
- Law
- Computing

Two 'A' level (or equivalent) entry but sympathetic consideration given to mature and motivated applicants with business experience but no formal qualifications.

For further details and application form please apply to: School of Business and Management (Room 848), Ealing College of Higher Education, St Mary's Road, Ealing W5 8R. Tel: 01-878 4111, extension 3286.

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Phone: 01-21212 (Pitman)

University of London

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Part-time evening study supplemented by mutually arranged daytime attendance.

One day per week

Research Degrees (MPhil or PhD) in 17 subjects.

Courses start at the end of September. All degrees are by two years part-time study (MA in 17th Century English, MA in German and MA in Music are available one year full-time).

Application forms and Postgraduate Prospects from: The Registry, GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, 40, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0DP (Tel: 01-253 7171).

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The Executive Secretarial Course at Lansdowne College is designed to give you a range of Management subjects to use in the business world. The course is designed to be a practical and thorough introduction to the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language. Courses every week from June to September.

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One term intensive Secretarial shorthand, stenography, and one year and six months of business studies. The course is designed to be a practical and thorough introduction to the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language. Courses every week from June to September.

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Associates, Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration, Social Sciences, Law & Public Administration, Computer Studies, Liberal Arts, The Arts, International Relations, Pre-Law, Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Nursing, Pre-Veterinary, German in the appropriate country, Intensive English College Prep Courses.

BBA and MBA evening classes in London and Paris.

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Word Processor Training. English for Overseas Students. Resident & Day Students.

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London School of Economics and Political Science

ESRC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

A studentship is available for MPhil/PhD research on the following subject:

British multinational enterprise 1930-1980: a business history and sectoral approach.

Applicants should meet ESRC's normal eligibility requirements.

Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

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This two year studentship involves an investigation into the feasibility of the Assessment Centre approach at Bass PLC. The studentship will be for £2,311 / £2,800 p.a. Applicants should hold a good honours degree, preferably in psychology. They should have a car and valid driving licence.

Please write to Mr. S. E. Pegg, School of Business and Management, The Polytechnic, Edgeway Park, Wolverhampton or telephone 0902 24226, ext. 64.

UMIST

Department of Civil and Structural Engineering

SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

An SERC studentship is available for research in the design of FPD in HYDRAULICS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING OR PROJECT MANAGEMENT.

Total Technology or interdisciplinary studentships are available for collaborative studies in the following topics:

- GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING: Permanent Characteristics of Sandstone Reservoirs (with R.P. Research)
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- TRANSPORTATION: Car Parking and Airport Development (with Manchester International Airport Authority)
- Efficiency of Community Transport (with National Advisory Unit for Community Transport and Transport M.C.C.)

Applicants should have, or expect to obtain in 1985, a first or upper second class honours degree in Civil Engineering or other relevant discipline.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Professor J. Thompson, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, UMIST, 1, The Quadrant, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Tel: 061-275 3311, ext. 2449. Please quote reference CIV/516.

Corrosion and Protection Centre

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN CORROSION

The following PhD studentships are now available:

SERC CASE

Corrosion processes in stainless-steel alloys (with Alcoa International).

Modified, corrosion elements for the inhibition of corrosion of stainless steels (with British Steel Corrosion Ltd.).

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Effects of carbon dioxide and organic inhibitors on pitting of steels (with ICI Chemicals).

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High temperature corrosion monitoring.

Electrochemical carrier concentration profiles of semiconductor materials.

Anodic oxidation, passivation and diffusion layers on semiconductor materials.

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP

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Are you interested in working for a PhD degree? A three year SERC CASE studentship is available in collaboration with the British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) plc. The project involves the investigation of a new class of sandwich materials, made and tested under conditions of high temperature and high pressure. The project is sponsored by the British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) plc. The project is sponsored by the British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) plc.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, 1, The Quadrant, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Tel: 061-275 3311, ext. 2449. Please quote reference CIV/516.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SCIENCE

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applicants are invited for two year studentships in the following areas:

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- Energy Engineering
- Transport Engineering
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- Materials Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Biological Engineering
- Environmental Engineering
- Energy Engineering
- Transport Engineering
- Manufacturing Engineering
- Materials Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Biological Engineering

For further details and application form please write to: The Registrar, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Tel: 0114 275 2333.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH IN COMPUTING

Applicants are invited for two year studentships in the following areas:

- Computer Science
- Software Engineering
- Artificial Intelligence
- Human-Computer Interaction
- Database Systems
- Networks
- Security
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- Computer Architecture
- Computer Graphics
- Computer Music
- Computer Games
- Computer Simulation
- Computer Modelling
- Computer Animation
- Computer Graphics
- Computer Music
- Computer Games
- Computer Simulation
- Computer Modelling
- Computer Animation

For further details and application form please write to: The Registrar, The Open University, Milton Keynes MK6 3AL. Tel: 01908 851111.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC)

University of London

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

A studentship is available for a MPhil/PhD research on the following subject:

Structural analysis of a multi-span continuous beam.

Applicants should meet ESRC's normal eligibility requirements.

Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

CENTRE FOR HOUSING RESEARCH

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ESRC CASE AWARD

The Centre, in conjunction with the Housing Corporation, is offering a £2,000 ESRC CASE Award for research on the following subject:

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Applicants should meet ESRC's normal eligibility requirements.

Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

Queen Mary College (University of London)

Department of Economics

ESRC CASE STUDENTSHIP

Economics of Public Expenditure

Applicants are invited for a MPhil/PhD research on the following subject:

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AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE WITH AMERKHA INTERNATIONAL

An opportunity is available for a CASE Studentship in the Particle Physics Group at Imperial College in collaboration with Amerkha International, plc. The project is concerned with the development of new, high spatial resolution solid state detectors known as Silicon Drift Detectors which have many potential applications.

In particle physics experiments at CERN and other laboratories they would be used for the identification of very short lived states (lifetimes in the picosecond range) in industry they could be used in instruments where charged particles, visible light or X-rays are to be detected as in many biomedical procedures.

Please contact Dr G. Hall, The Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College, London SW7 2BZ. Telephone 01-859 6111 Ext. 676.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Department of Social Administration

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

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SCIENCE STUDENTSHIPS

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OFFERS

- A supplementary grant of £1,000 per annum (in addition to any Local Education Authority Grant)
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to students in the fields of computer science, electronics, mechanical engineering and operational research or in subjects such as mathematics or physics which may lead to employment in these fields. The offer is open to those who plan to begin a first degree course in the above subjects in the Autumn of 1985.

Only those who anticipate good 'A' level results should apply for this scheme.

Further information and application form are available from: Ministry of Defence, CMSJAL, Room 818, St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TD. Closing date: 12th July 1985.

University College Cardiff

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING MATHEMATICS

S.E.R.C. CASE STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from candidates who hold, or expect to obtain in 1985, a good honours degree with computing experience, for a S.E.R.C. CASE Studentship in the Department and co-funded by South Glamorgan District Health Authority.

The research project involves applying software engineering techniques to develop an integrated software environment suitable for a District Manager in Health Care. The holder of the Studentship will be registered for a Ph.D. degree with the University of Wales and receive the standard S.E.R.C. Grant and 2000 p.a. salary.

Further information and application form may be obtained from: Mr W. A. Gray, Department of Computing Mathematics, University College, P.O. Box 23, Cardiff CF1 1XL.

Applications for this studentship close on Friday, July 5, 1985.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POLYTECHNIC

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A Research Studentship is available for students in one of the following areas:

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For further details and application form please write to: The Registrar, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2BT. Tel: 0930 2221.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS

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Structural analysis of a multi-span continuous beam.

Applicants should meet ESRC's normal eligibility requirements.

Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

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Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

The Open University

OXFORD RESEARCH UNIT

HYDROGEN PENETRATION OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

Applicants are invited for a MPhil/PhD research on the following subject:

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Applicants should meet ESRC's normal eligibility requirements.

Inquiries and applications should be made by June 14 to Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Business History Unit, LSE, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: 01-405 7666.

University of York

Department of Social Policy and Social Work

POVERTY AND SOCIAL POLICY

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University of Bristol

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A case for calling upon Parkinson's lore

COMMENTARY

Hugo Young



The Government is not rotting from within, nor is it skilful or inert. It is still doing a lot. But it is virtually incapable of convincing people that what it is doing is wonderful.

A government in serious decline would hardly have performed as this one did last week. Every day has ended with a sort of success.

The Fowler plans for the welfare state, on a gloomy prediction, should have had the country promising a fight to the death. The stark political fact is that the country has manifested no such reaction. The opposition was doubtless muted by its own divisions. But seven days on, Mr Fowler has received more reverential column-inches than the wild-eyed optimists expected.

Likewise, on soccer bootlegging, Mrs Thatcher has the country behind her. And on pay decisions for nurses, soldiers and others, a tricky minefield, where less than careful handling could easily cause an explosion, was successfully negotiated. Even on airport policy, and even in

that many people don't like what it has done, but it feels that it has not sold itself as well as it might to the many other people who must be persuaded that giving up all that has been achieved would be an almighty error. Enter, at this point, from his new-tech directorships and his loyal performances on Any Questions the Cecil ex machine; the telly megastar, the genius of soulful electronic communication.

There is, however, a small problem. Mrs Thatcher may want Cecil back very badly indeed. But dare she take the risk? Is he a man who has done his time in the wilderness? Or has he become the forbidden fruit, to whose temptation she must not succumb?

If she could consult only her own prejudices, she would have him back. He has performed his expiation. He stands for so much of what she stands for. Besides, has he not eventually behaved with propriety and not a little dignity? By her own code of standards, Mrs Thatcher sees no blot on the Parkinson parchment so large as to efface his credit as one indispensable agent in the campaign for a third term.

But how would the people take it? Would his matchless qualities as a communicator overshadow the unavoidable disposition to believe some people not to believe a word

he said? Should her yearning to have him back get the better of her suspicion that the unforgiving British, in the multi-layered network of their hypocrisies, would disapprove?

The decision is complicated by the fact that the candidate's stock-in-trade is his sincerity. If he was a senior wrangler, much in demand to grapple with the finer points of the social security budget, it might be easier. If sincerity is what you have to sell, how do you cope with one big mistake?

Personally I would have him back. If I valued him as highly as Mrs Thatcher does. Politics is so full of real charlatans that it seems wrong to punish with eternal damnation a man who, most of the time, is not one. But at the moment, the betting seems to be slightly against him. The unknown consequences of putting him up front apparently outweigh the known effects of having a strategy and a record which so few of those involved are capable of defending with conviction.

This verdict is not final. Downing Street may detect speculation about reshuffles as an intrusion into private grief. But I have the impression that if a representative sample of the public sent in their postcards, giving thumbs up or down for Cecil, they would be doing the Prime Minister a favour.

HELLA PICK on the open secrets of Balkan diplomacy

Golden road to Tirana

IN 1949, Britain together with the United States, plotted to overthrow the Communist regime of Enver Hoxha in Albania. The undertaking was betrayed by Kim Philby, who passed details of the plot to Moscow. But even by some of the Albanian émigrés, selected for this Bay of Pigs type operation.

Now, in 1985 Britain is plotting — not just negotiating — to establish diplomatic relations with Albania. This secret too has been betrayed, although not necessarily undermined. Moreover, the peridy cannot be traced back to British sources. The give-away was in Tirana, where an Albanian official has spoken of the contacts with Britain, and has caused unhappy palpitations in the Foreign Office.

Since Albania is the most secretive country in Europe, the British negotiators had assumed that the talks about diplomatic relations could be kept secret until it became clear whether the whole of problems that need to be settled, can be resolved.

Somehow, everything to do with Albania turns into a plot. Just why Britain feels the need to be so secretive is not at all clear. Is it something to do with fear of US Congressional reaction; they might object that Mrs Thatcher's government is seeking diplomatic relations with Albania, a country that shares with Iran the view that the United States is the Devil incarnate.

It also has something to do with the gold that will certainly have to be handed back to Albania, before some lucky British diplomat can ride a bicycle through Tirana's streets, and open the doors of the British Embassy in post-Hoxha Albania. There is always a possibility that disgraced Albanians will seek an injunction to prevent the transfer of gold and Britain would no doubt have preferred to have it safely deposited in Tirana, before announcing the deal with Albania.

The plot to restore diplomatic relations with Albania was hatched in the minds of one or two British officials sometime last year, when the ageing Hoxha, his death approaching, was at last making some tentative moves to take his rigidly Stalinist regime out of its imposed isolation. There were talks with neighbouring Greece and Italy, a few feelers were put out towards other west European countries.

In Britain's case, the Foreign Office took the initiative, and the Albanians responded by agreeing to a secret meeting in Paris in March.

Hoxha died soon afterwards. But his successor, Mr Ramiz Alia vowed to maintain the old policies — and permitted the talks with Britain to continue. As a result, further secret meetings were held in Paris last week, and more negotiations are expected in about a month's time.

The difficulties are not about politics, but about money. Albania says it will not establish diplomatic relations with Britain until it returns the Albanian gold seized at the end of the war. Britain says that it cannot exchange ambassadors until Albania pays the £336,000 it was awarded under a judgment of the International Court of Justice for the torpedoes, by Albania of two British frigates in the Corfu Channel in 1946.

Even if this sounds like a relatively simple proposition, there are still major difficulties within ramifications. The gold is part of German-owned assets, seized at the end of the war, and held, not by the British government, but by a Tripartite Commission, consisting of the US, France and Britain, based in Brussels.

Albania is claiming for at least £20 million, and wants to be paid interest, as well as the current value of the gold. But even if Britain and Albania could agree on the outstanding claim, the gold cannot be returned, without the consent of the other members of the Gold Commission.

France, which has long had diplomatic relations with Albania, and has no financial claims on the country, would presumably fall in with any British proposal. But the Americans, who hold some of the gold in Fort Knox, might easily balk for political reasons. In any case, Britain will never recommend return of the gold, unless Albania concedes its obligation to compensate for the two British destroyers. In terms of current costs, £300,000 would hardly buy a couple of naval guns.

Nevertheless, Britain, insisting that great principles are at stake, is so keenly interested in its International Court award. Eventually, Albania and Britain may decide that political interests override financial considerations and strike a deal. In that case, the way will be open for a fresh plot — this time to force open the doors of Fort Knox.

THERE will be a reshuffle, we now learn, but only after Parliament has risen. Thus does Mrs Thatcher dismiss important speculations about an immediate bloodletting. She also hints, as they did not, at the key element in this coming reconstruction of her government: which concerns not the future of Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, or Mr Peter Rees, the chief secretary, but the altogether heavier question of whether Mr Cecil Parkinson can safely be readmitted to government office.

In Downing Street this is the big reshuffle question. Many people there, including the Prime Minister herself, are thirsting for Mr Parkinson's return. This may surprise the casual observer of politics, upon whom the Parkinson talents, although adequate enough, may not have made the impact commensurate with a reputation as saviour and rainmaker in the parched land of political decline. But that's the way it is.

With the prime minister and the image-makers among her retinue Mr Parkinson is credited with superhuman qualities in the very field where they are most bereft of them. He is remembered as a great communicator. Recalling his performances on television before, during and after the Falklands war, strong men buckle at the

knees. Such sincerity, such quiet fluency, such straight-faced blue-eyed, clean-cut credibility! Is this not precisely what the Government now stands most in need of?

These people have a dream. It is that the Hemel Hempstead mafiosi should be harnessed together and put in charge of the presentation of government policy. Such was the label given to Mr Parkinson and Mr Norman Tebbit when they first made a name in Tory politics. They were the bosses of the Hemel Hempstead machine, not perhaps the most lethal of instruments but one which cast them perfectly as auxiliaries-in-waiting for the era of Finchley Conservatism.

To meet the present case, it's believed Mr Tebbit should be party chairman and Mr Parkinson should get a without-portfolio job in the cabinet. Together they should go out and preach the message. They would be good at this not merely because presentation is their thing but because in their bones they believe every word of the stuff they say, unlike so many members of the present cabinet.

This dream, being so devotedly wished into reality by so many people who matter, has quite a lot to be said for it. It speaks to the condition in which the Government finds itself. This, I believe, is not one of incipient decay, or palpable mismanagement,



Communications are poor: ageing transport in the Hanoi suburbs (above); Le Chi Khong, a prisoner at a re-education camp in charge of the aviary (right) — pictures by John Gittings

JOHN GITTINGS reports on the problems that frustrate the unity of Vietnam 10 years after

The price of winning the war

A war psychosis and the people are deadened by poverty and the only foreign influence is Russian.

Life can be very grim in Vietnam and it is not all poetry. But it must be recorded first that the Vietnamese smile more than their northern neighbours, and laugh with less embarrassment. The villages keep cleaner, and there are bright clothes in the paddy fields. There is a flourishing rural ethic, expressed in the saying that "even though it's muddy, the village pond is best." In eastern Hanoi there is an active street life and companionable cafe drinking in the evenings.

Yet the Vietnamese leadership is tough. The Vietnam Workers' Party is cast in an unreformed Leninist mould, and I was told that there are "severe regulations" against casual contact with foreigners. These contradictions between hard and soft in the Vietnamese character, between dogmatism and openness, have a very long history.

They arise from centuries of struggle for national identity of a people who have absorbed and at the same time repelled so many foreign cultures. In Ho Chi Minh City they still celebrate with gongs and offerings of mango and chicken in the temple of the first legendary monarch, Hung Vuong, who formed a nation out of "fifty spirits of the mountains and fifty of the seas". It is this interplay between the hills and the coast, Mr Dieu told me, which has been such fertile ground for poetry, but it has also been the battleground for nationhood.

Vietnam's post-1975 external problems have only reinforced the authoritarian thrust of the party and particularly of its security apparatus, and inhibited fresh political thought.

A drama very different from Madame Butterfly was performed on the day before the tenth anniversary nearly 100 kilometres north of Ho Chi Minh City, for the benefit of the world's press and television. By popular request, a visit to a "re-education camp" had finally been staged by the Vietnamese Ministry of the Interior. But it soon became clear, as Foreign Ministry officials admitted later, that it was a crude "mise en scene".

What were shown was a delightful garden resort, with a fertile orchard, an aviary, an open air cafeteria and an artificial lake. Two guest-houses, built out of superior timber, contained bedrooms and furniture of the kind usually reserved for high level cadres.

The camp commandant, besieged by the foreign journalists, backed up against a palm tree and revealed as little as possible. He was particularly reticent about the number of prisoners now being "re-educated" — "less than 1000 and I'm saying no more," he at last conceded after the Foreign Ministry officials had nervously intervened.

About seven prisoners were eventually found looking very uncomfortable. Two of them, in charge of the aviary, appeared to be minor criminals from Saigon, ex-army officers of the old regime who had been involved in the illegal boat trade. Whatever they were doing here, they were not receiving any political re-education. Their monthly wage, it was claimed, was 600 dong — the commandant himself admitted to receiving 1000.

In order to discomfort both the Foreign Ministry, which had brought the international press to Vietnam and the foreigners themselves.

Younger Vietnamese officials are often quite open about the problems involved in securing even the simplest decision from the hierarchy above them. Apart from bureaucratic rivalries, there is also a widespread fear of making the wrong decision, and even minor questions have to be referred to ministerial level. Sometimes foreigners can expedite matters with the right sort of present. The well-equipped traveller to Vietnam should always arrive with several bottles of the appropriate stuff and at least a couple of packs of State Express 555 which are almost an alternative currency.

Dogmatism on the part of Vietnam's older leaders also helped to undermine the Foreign Ministry's public relations effort for the tenth anniversary. In the end only one national leader, Mr Le Duc Tho, was made available for a press conference, and even when repeating Vietnam's willingness to negotiate both with the US and China without preconditions.

Mr Tho spent the last 20 minutes denouncing Dr Kissinger, sounding like an old man pursuing an old grievance even though his target may deserve what he gets. It is hardly surprising that many Vietnamese officials have complicated feelings about the outside world when one considers what the world has done to Vietnam. Not only was the country artificially divided but the southern half was fashioned in a foreign image. This still impedes real unification.

Younger cadres may openly admire the faster and more western pace of the south, with its competitive atmosphere and foreign

goods smuggled in through Kampuchea for open sale in the market. "If I were president of socialist Vietnam," proclaimed one of them, "I would move the capital to Ho Chi Minh City."

But the south is a source not only of disturbing ideas but of actual subversion. Foreign diplomats agree that the spy trial last December did reveal a network of agents with American and Chinese backing (although the Interior Ministry again spoilt the Vietnamese case by turning it into a well-rehearsed show trial).

Re-education camps may be distasteful, but it is better than chopping off people's heads. By the CIA's own count, more than 30,000 "counter-revolutionary agents" were left behind in 1975, as well as a "sleeper spy network." (Their only complaint is that it was not organised more efficiently.)

North-south friction, even in the party, is real enough for the southern leadership to hint that it is making a stand against northern dogmatism. Of course we obey Hanoi, said the mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, Mr Mai Chi Tho, recently, "but we also make our own initiatives".

The historian Dr Nguyen Khac Vien has argued that there is now an "excess of education" particularly in the countryside. Every year 300,000 candidates sit the exams for a higher education system which can only absorb one-tenth of that number. As they hand in their papers for foreign training, and return with western clothes and expectations. Most young people have more modest ambitions — not to be sent to Kampuchea, to get a job in town and enough living space to marry.

There is not much participation at work where, in the words of Party Secretary General Le Duan "The cadres decide everything." The role of the trade union at the Hanoi Ship factory, I was told, is "to organise and launch emulation movements and to control and examine production."

Decadent youth are satirised in newspaper cartoons which show them wearing Abba T-shirts, but they are not offered much of an intellectual alternative. The first task of the capital's daily newspaper, Hanoi Moi, says its general editor, is "to propagate the Party's lines and resolutions. (Because of the paper shortage, he can in any case only print 30,000 copies a day)."

While the Vietnamese have complicated feelings about the West, official Western feelings about Vietnam are almost wholly negative. In spite of winning the war — Noam Chomsky has argued that is because it has won and is now being punished for it — Vietnam's problems still largely depend on foreign intervention. In Kampuchea they face a hostile coalition stretching from Washington to Peking. In the world of Western finance and the UN agencies, they are blocked from receiving significant aid. Hanoi's case, whether put well or badly, is rarely heard in the West which usually takes its news from Bangkok.

Next: Sticky rice and economic reform.

60 on doing that — it's marvellous...

More

DIARY

LORD Young of Graffham has been true to his word and recruited an outsider to be press officer for his enterprise unit. Evidently not a great respecter of omens, he has picked Mr Howard James, the man responsible for TV's public image during the station's launch and stormy clash of sexual chemistries. Mr James left the breakfast team recently to be press officer for the Dorchester Hotel Group.

Lord Young eased out his former civil service press officer, thereby incurring the wrath of the civil service unions. He is not Number 10's favourite man. Just at the moment, for one or another, and so may well need all the image-burnishing that he can get.

A TAXI driver appears before the bench at Clerkenwell Magistrates Court, London, next week. The case arises from a journey taken by Mr Tom McGhie, Labour editor of the Daily Star, during the miners' strike. It quickly became apparent, says Mr McGhie, that he and the taxi driver held widely differing views on the cause and conduct of the strike. It is alleged that the taxi driver, learning that his fare had certain sympathies with Mr Scargill, stopped the cab and turned Mr McGhie out. A case with many resonances for taxi passengers the world over. Book your seat on the public benches now.

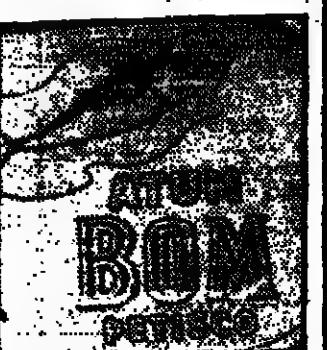
DRIFT. The name strikes terror into the hearts of secondhand booksellers. Drift for short. Drifted for long. He travels around by bike, compiling his eccentric and abusive guide, couched in specialised acronyms. NETGOW (Not easy To Get On With), AWW (Asks You What You Want, ask ask), WYLAH (Watches You Like A Hawk) and PARTS (Follows Around Recommending The Stock). Bookshops are marked, not only by stock or the quality of the proprietor, but also by their proximity to a vegetarian restaurant.

This year's guide includes a section on where to sell, as well as where to buy. Drift hawked a miscellaneous pile of books round and was offered about £30 and — from Dillon's in Bloomsbury — £375. They eventually landed up on the shelves for £385.

THERE was a bit of a rush last year for peers making maiden speeches after years of silently sitting while their own business. Today, sees the 17th Baron Zouches, 42, rise to his feet during the transport debate, uttering his first word since inheriting the title from his grandmother 20 years ago. He has a better excuse than some, having spent many of the intervening years in Australia.

THE shops and businesses of Clones gave magnificent support to their young pugilist. "Give him the chop, Barry," the bank's read: "We're banking on Barry," the dry-cleaner's read: "Take him to the cleaners, Barry," the Customs station's read: "Impound him, Barry." The exuberance of Clones folk after the fight nearly led to mishap. As flames spread through the McGuigan's home in the early hours Mrs Brid Rooney, a relative of Barry's, appeared at the window crying: "We're on fire." A contented passer-by shouted back: "Sure, we're all on fire tonight!"

IT's official, as newspapers like to say. When the Times brought in hingo a year ago, executives were quoted blandly as saying it was "all a bit of fun for the summer." This month's company newspaper, TNL, is rather more frank. "This was the game," it says, "that we introduced to help boost the circulation of the Times."



Portuguese sardine can (detail) Alan Rusbridger



For the latest in our occasional series on the work of professional women photographers, Julie Phipps took her camera to the seaside

Weston sunset

WESTON - SUPER - MARE awakens to summer with a kind of fear and loathing of what it might bring. Is this to be a bumper or a scorcher?

Weston, despite its name, is not a superlative in the realm of British seaside towns. It is as enchanting or charming as the rest. Stand on Birnbeck Pier and gaze around the loop of a bay and still, as did Graham Greene's Brighton in the thirties, the town runs away west "like a pale Victorian watercolour".

But all would not have it so antiquated. Those hard and bright people in the hotel trade would ring their cash registers loud and long if Weston could offer something more... something different, something modern: many would clap hands if the talk of a "Disneyland" — a theme park in tourist jargon — materialised nearby. Yet many more would abhor the idea.

What most people living and working there agree upon is that something has got to be done to rescue Weston-super-Mare from the spectre of a decline. This year, even the conservatively-inclined Civic Society kicked sand in the face of fate with a damning report. To many this was the kind of straight talking they wanted to hear.

"Weston offers relatively little to do, little of interest and its distinctive character is being eroded. Its eating

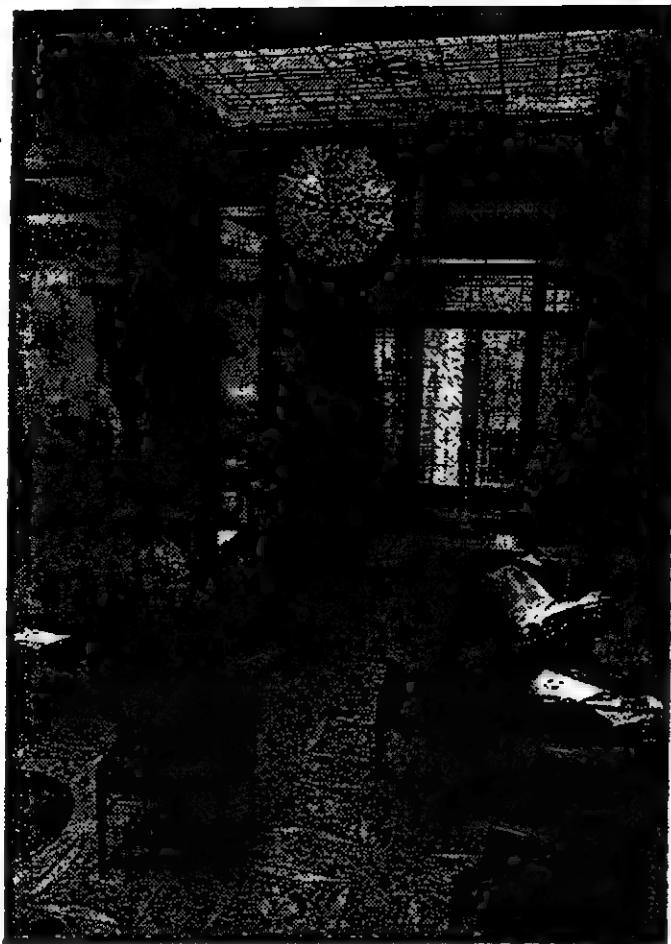
places are in the main unexciting (sometimes downright squalid)... Community morale is low. Among local people there is a widespread feeling of hopelessness, defeatism and cynicism about the town."

The report suggests that in the next century "perhaps... our coastline will be littered with defunct seaside resorts... Are we willing to plan for a new phase or shall we, through blind instinct or lack of new ideas, try to perpetuate what worked for a while in the post-war years?"

So the town, much to its credit, is chewing its guts over where its future lies. But for some — and by no means the newcomers — even if there is talk of change, the safe option seems the only way out. Yvonne Chapman, her husband, daughter Gail and son Tony, run the Rosel Hotel on Madeira Cove, smack on the seafront. The hotel, rated two-star, has been a family run business since 1922.

Yvonne Chapman is passionate in her belief that Weston could stride into the next century as Britain's leading seaside resort — a glowing gateway to the West Country. She knows what turns the modern holidaymaker on: she and her family have seen the evidence many times at first hand in Florida where they keep an apartment.

But partly through her despair that anything will be



Above: on the beach; left: in the Rosel Hotel — two star, family-run and ready to be transformed into a nursing home

done and to survive coming years, Mrs Chapman has slapped in a planning application to turn the Rosel into a private nursing home. You can still add up in the old fashioned way — in your head — and see that this makes sense. Her profits would be immediately up and stable all year round instead of having to depend on the seasonal whims of the weather and the phlegmatic British holidaymaker.

"If this town started spending the kind of money we as a family have ploughed back into this business... If I could see some change, some real move towards what could be done here, then we would probably not be thinking of turning this hotel into a pri-

ate nursing home," said Mrs Chapman.

Other hoteliers I spoke to in Weston echoed Mrs Chapman's feelings. They want something to bite into, a big cake that all can share — hoteliers, local residents and the local authority. Something like ten million people come that way each year to depend on the seasonal whims of the weather and the phlegmatic British holidaymaker. "We've got to find a way of keeping them here," said Mrs Chapman. "That is a hell of a lot of people but they won't want to stay in our hotels if we cannot offer something different, something new and exciting."

The theme park fits the bill or a very large part of it.

There is much talk of what could be done to change the face of Weston-super-Mare. The Chapman have done just about all they can: all year round opening, a conference centre, modern well-equipped rooms — a tidy £250,000 spent over the last few years. A group of transients weekend there in winter to keep the Rosel alive. But now all this enterprise — with Mrs Chapman's determined personal touch — could come to an end.

So where is the substance behind all this talk of things to come? Peter Crowther is chairman of the business in the community project. His job is to bring jobs and people into the area. A theme park is one of many ideas; it is in the "embryonic stage" awaiting a feasibility study. Mr Crowther is the kind of man who knows fancy ideas will not attract big money without firm forward planning.

"I am trying," he said, "to crystallise ideas but I am insisting that we have the facts before us before we present our case."

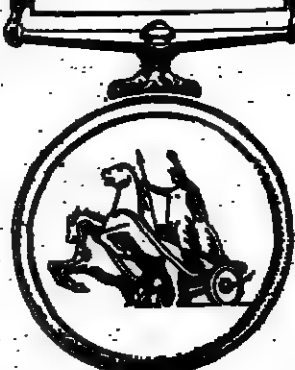
One additional attraction this year to Weston-super-Mare's streets — a tiny monument to mutual co-operation — is the presence of hanging baskets. They will, of course, look pretty but pretty absurd if hanging baskets are the sum total of Weston's brave new seaside world.

Nigel Wignmore

Maevie Binchy, asked who influenced her most, remembers her mother's friend

Don't look now, but no one's looking

A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE



I ALWAYS liked her best of my mother's friends but I never knew quite why. I was greedy and she wasn't a great giver of sweets. I was what was called a Notice Box and she didn't seem to pay me much attention. I loved hearing long stories from people and she had few to tell.

My friend who came to the house to play liked her best too, which was odd because she didn't have those fox heads which we loved to play with. I think just two dead foxes which people used to clip around their necks over their costumes. And she didn't let us try on her lipstick or give us an old, almost finished bottle of nail varnish to play with. But even when I was on the edge of tears, I would be pleased to see her there when I came back from school at bedtime.

By the time I was 12 I knew that her husband was a bit drinky. And I could see that she accepted this the way that other people accept the weather. That's the way he was. He spent longer and longer in the pub each evening, his dinner was drier and drier, but he never complained about it and she didn't complain much about the long absences either.

I asked her why once that it was better for the children to grow up with a nice happy feeling of his presence around the place than for her to go and drink in home and create an atmosphere of hostility in the house. The hours in the pub, however, did involve spending a fair bit of his salary so her house was never as tight as the others around it. She didn't sigh and groan over that either.

That's when I began to suspect she was different: her friends were heavy sighers and mighty groaners. They groaned because they couldn't get proper biscuits in the shops and they sighed when they did because they were so bad for the figures. They sighed because the bridge rolls were so hard and they groaned at how good they tasted when weighed down with huge savoury toppings and little sprigs of parsley on some of them to show there was no onion in the mixture.

But she never seemed to join the general double lamentation: she bought what she could and she either ate or did not eat what was presented to her. If I were passing cakes at a tea party I would have noticed her to cry, giggle, refuse and then accept.

About that time her American cousin came to stay. A vulgar woman was the general consensus and I agreed. Loud to a degree we had never known before, she had arrived with a clothes parcel of cast-off American clothing, each item more garish than the one before. The cousin expected not only gratitude; she wanted to see the entire family in her new style. She rhinestone speckled gear immediately.

My mother's friend was tactful. She said that the children had to conform at school and these lovely garments would be kept for their special treats during the holidays. She herself wore some of the Mamie Eisenhower — puffed-sleeve dresses which made her look

like a big bad doll, but she wore them because her cousin had carried them three thousand miles across the ocean. Her friends would have made fun of them but she said not a word, and soon we got used to seeing her in these strange ageing juvenile clothes and it became part of the scenery.

She didn't want a cover story when her husband was taken away to hospital with liver damage and brain damage. Other people would have said he had gone in for tests or for observation or for a check up. She told me that he never recognised her when she went to see him and she thought he must have had a very unhappy 40 years on earth since he had spent most of them in headlong flight, first from his mother and then from her.

She seemed to have regretted saying that because she said immediately that I mustn't pass it on. They would think she was looking for reassurance. She stood strong and straight at the funeral wearing a black hat borrowed from one, a scarf, a bag from another and her own grey coat dyed black three weeks in advance when she knew they were coming.

When you are a teenager almost anyone on earth is easier to talk to than your own mother, and I used to talk to her. She never soothed me when I said I looked awful or my hair was like wild, or that my only party dress made me look like a sack of potatoes. She never told me I looked lovely. There was no place in her mind for the Ugly Duckling. My tale, I suppose, was room for Cinderella either or silver linings. She gave me something far more valuable.

She would ask me seriously who did I think was so interested in me that they would notice the new spot and reject me because of it? Was life some kind of beauty contest? If so, why hadn't we been told? She asked me to tell her about the skin condition of every girl in my form at school and of course I couldn't and she laughed since it proved her point. If I couldn't remember theirs could they remember mine?

She was tall and wiry. I think but I can't remember clearly what she looked like and that's important because it proves her right yet again. She always said that nobody really looked at anybody else; people were far too busy

looking at themselves. She said it was the greatest freedom in the world to realise that. It liberated you to be anything you wanted to be once you realised that you were not the centre of attention and the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. I didn't believe it at first, not then. It was all right for her, she was 42, she was a widow, her life was over.

It was around the time of the cheese and wine party I began to realise what an influence she had on me. Don't forget that 30 years ago a cheese and wine party 10 miles outside Dublin sounded as exotic as anything you could concoct with champagne in buckets and roast boars on spits nowadays. It was in aid of a charity, I suppose, but its primary purpose was social.

Anyway, there was a huge fuss about what people would wear and my own mother, who never had much interest in clothes, got caught up in it too and agonised over whether she should wear the fur coat or not. I asked my mother's friend what she would wear. She looked at me, startled. She hadn't thought: something suitable; she'd think what it was time to get dressed. What a strange question of me to ask, she said.

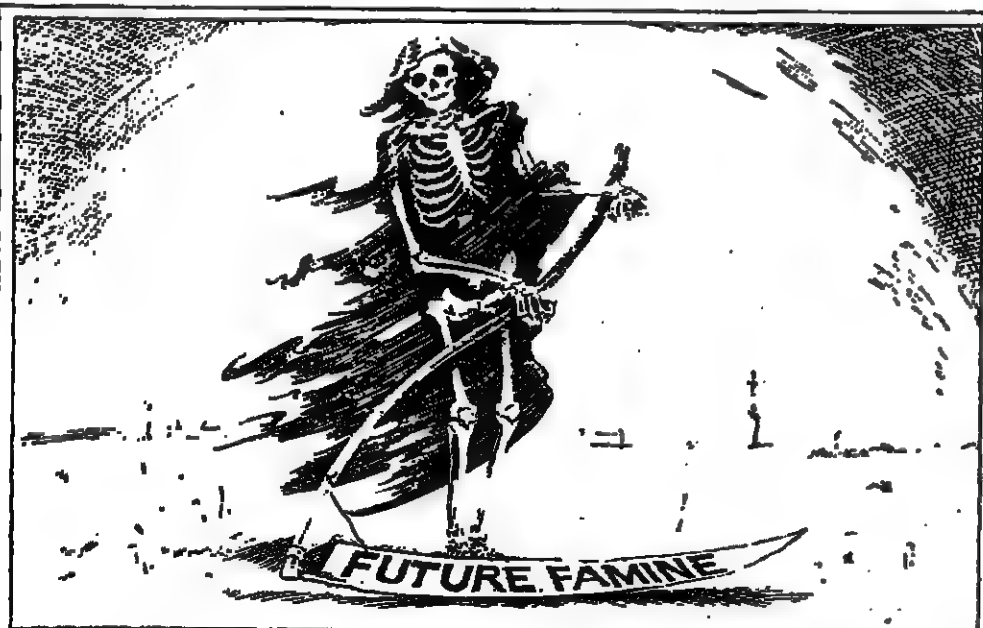
There was a lot of aftermath about the cheese and wine. Someone had too much of the latter and too little of the former and was ill on someone else's fur coat. Somebody had raised her voice sharply to the curate, somebody else had refused to go home when her husband was leaving and he left without her. I asked how my mother's friend had looked and what she was wearing. Puzzled, they told me she looked fine and they couldn't remember what she was wearing: something nice, they thought.

And decades later I thank her, I thank her when I go into a room of strangers and know they are not looking at me or passing a judgment of any value since they are all worried about their own. I have been able to travel the world alone and never feel self-conscious because of her great example. Why would I be the centre of all glances if I sat alone in a restaurant in Amsterdam? It would be arrogant to think others had nothing better to do than stare and speculate about me.

She taught me with real life examples that there is a huge self-importance in self-consciousness. Her own children may never have got that gift from her because nobody really believes a mother can be right at the time. When I saw them at her funeral years later, they seemed to remember her different things and had a hard life, they said, an unhappy marriage and not enough comfort.

I couldn't explain that these things were made much more bearable for her because she never had to suffer the false humiliations that add to the miseries and take from the pleasures of so many people. She knew that nobody was watching her and that life was not a competition and thanks to her, I know that too.

Maevie Binchy is London correspondent of the Irish Times.



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THE UGLY SISTER

"YOU know, I don't know how my Kev and my Male can go and watch that game any more, not after that awful accident abroad."

"I know. I asked Male the same thing. Asked him wasn't he scared he'd get hurt."

"What'd he say?"

"Said he'd like to see someone try. Said he wasn't called Crusher for nothing. Bravado, I know. He loves the game so, but he was trying to put my mind at rest."

"Kev said the same thing. Said they call him Tanker, can you imagine. He was making a little joke because I've always brought him up not to drink. D'you remember when we were kids we called each other Cynthia and Patti after the Beatles' girls?"

"Those were the days. Things were better then. I sometimes think what would happen to Kev and Male if they didn't come from caring homes."

"I blame television. Kev and his mates were watching a thing to the other night. Training soldiers how to kill. Demonstrating it, they were. I had to tell Kev to go and practise outside, they were making such a mess in the front room."

"That and the booze. Honest, I don't know where they get the money from. Male says they find it. To tell the truth, even though I trust Male, of course, I stay awake till all hours waiting for him to come home after a game. He's so thoughtful, though, he makes as much noise as he can coming in 'cos he knows I worry. I told him once, when he slammed the front door so

hard the glass broke, he was very sweet to bother, but he needn't go to so much trouble."

"What'd he say?"

"Said he couldn't come in any other way, by then, but he'd stay out all night if I'd like that better."

"You see, he'd even make a sacrifice like that. And people say all football supporters are like him, aren't they, just thugs. It's not fair."

"I'd have them all castrated, those thugs. They should put 'em in jail for life."

"The other day I told Male if he was nervous to take him to a match. He laughed like



mad, and said if he brought his mum to a place like that, he'd be destroyed."

"You see, bring 'em up right, and they do think about looking after us mums."

"It's just a few trouble-makers. They should have corporal punishment. Kev was beaten at school because they said he'd kicked some kid in the balls to make him squeal, but Kev said it was unfair. It was another boy. I made a real fuss, I can tell you. The very idea they'd beat a boy like my Kev when he told them who really did it."

"I blame those teachers for a lot of it. Selfish, they are, with all that red revolution-

ary stuff, when any kid with an ounce of sense can see the way things are, with those other people having the jobs and money and girls. Those lefty teachers are teaching our young people disrespect for our old English traditions."

"You'd think they didn't want them to take a pride in being English, wouldn't you? My Kev doesn't fall for all that, though. He's English and proud of it. Really patriotic. He says just like a politician when he gets on the subject of foreigners. Lovely, he talks."

"I know. It makes you feel things can't be all that bad with kids like Kev and Male coming to the match. He was thinking the other day, putting out his football combat gear — that's his joke, he's always had a sense of humour — but his spiked belt and the metal capped boots in case people step on his toes, and the chains, it all seems like protective clothing. Just to watch football. It just shows."

"Trouble is, people don't take care of their kids. People just want football supporters for everything. I mean, the man in the office said Kev threatened him with a knife and stole his car. Can you imagine my Kev? It was mistaken identity, of course. Someone cut the man's face before the identity parade and proved it. Kev's so proud of his knife, too. He'd never risk getting it dirty like that."

"We're lucky with our boys. But you know, when it comes down to it, there's something wrong with these thugs' parents, if you ask me. It's time the government did something."

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NOTEBOOK
Hamish McRae

HANSON Trust is currently high fashion on the London markets: the golden pair — for Sir Gordon White is just as important as Lord Hanson — who can in the eyes of your average fund manager do no wrong.

So yesterday those fund managers banded Hanson Trust £500 million of British pension fund and life assurance savers' money to go out and buy something: to set the golden talents to work. In the short term they were undoubtedly right to do so. After all, those fund managers also hold a broad band of other equities, and yesterday the share price of a dozen or so perceived takeover targets duly rose. Hanson Trust is fresh from its experience at Powell Duffryn, where it offered for the company, and so lost the takeover but gained credibility for its next one.

Next time it will presumably be believed. So the fund managers will show an immediate profit on the venture (from the rise in price of other holdings) but also are backing a probable winner this time. In part the extraordinary confidence that the City has in Hanson Trust is simply the result of past experience. The record is an extraordinary one by any standards. While the share price of the broad mass of industry at home and abroad remains below the break-up value of the companies, the scope for a skilled predator is enormous. Besides, the financial disciplines of the group are such that it is not simply making a turn by taking things to bits. It can run businesses too.

Yet the market's euphoria is worrying. It is not just that Hanson Trust has come very far very fast, and needs to take more enterprises over in order to maintain its record, though that must be a concern. It is that if you try to identify the reasons behind the rise and rise of Hanson Trust, there is a large element of doing deals and smaller element of indigenous growth. Hanson Trust is qualitatively different from, say Heron or BTR, though obviously BTR's most recent growth has come from acquisition.

For the moment, the market's confidence is justified. But it is not to denigrate Hanson Trust's achievement to say that at some stage market conditions will change, market preoccupations will change, and when that happens there will be a re-rating. Fashion is fickle, in financial markets as much as in any other.

Burton bulls.
THERE is one way in which the share for control of Debenham has a Hanson Trust ring about it: if Burton does win control, its own shares could be in for a re-rating. For it can achieve a 15 per cent margin on Debenham-scale floor space. It could credibly start to present itself to the market as a sort of retail conglomerate with a predatory bias. It would be silly to try and take the analogy too far. But remember the way in which BTR shares climbed after the news that it was bidding for Tilling. Certainly enthusiasts for the Burton bid are arguing that as the market becomes aware of the earnings potential for the group as a result of the leap in assets, the shares will come to command a higher rating, and so make the bid succeed.

Meanwhile, the Debenham bid has not reached that mature stage where all the potential players have shown their hands. Sears Roebuck ruled themselves out. Mr Gerald Ronson at Heron is in, as are Phil Harris and the Al Fayed brothers. So those three, commanding nearly 15 per cent between them, are in a position in all probability to swing the bid.

For the moment there is a lull. Now watch the Burton share price, to see by how much — in terms of Burton paper — it will have to increase its bid to persuade the three 5 per cent merchants to go their way.

Fund-raising move boosts shares of companies on 'hit list'

Hanson makes £519m cash call

By Andrew Cornelius
Hanson Trust, the bricks, batteries and stores conglomerate headed by Lord Hanson yesterday set the City alight with news of a £519 million cash call to shareholders. The combined issue of ordinary and preference shares is one of the largest in the City, and will leave Hanson with £1 billion available to further its takeover ambitions when added to existing cash reserves.

News of the fund-raising sparked share price rises in nearly a dozen leading companies thought to be on Hanson's "hit list". Companies thought to be vulnerable include Boots, Charter, Consolidated, Commercial Union, Imperial Group, Lucas, Plessey and Thorn-EMI.

Mr Martin Taylor, Hanson's finance director, narrowed the list of candidates slightly by indicating that the company was interested in basic industries — "not hi-tech". But he said: "I should make it clear

that our ambitions are equally in the United States". Otherwise Mr Taylor stuck to the official company line which was: "We do not comment on market rumours". Hanson is raising £370.3 million from a one-for-six rights issue of ordinary shares at 18p, and further £148.7 million from a one-for-nine issue of £1 convertible preference shares. The ordinary shares are on offer at a hefty discount to the market price even after a 10p fall to 21p during yesterday's trading.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tabbert is sold

BURMAH took another small step towards defecting a threatened takeover bid from the Heron Group yesterday when it disposed of its troubled German caravan subsidiary Tabbert, for £3.5 million. Burmah's shares slipped 6p to 276p in an oil market weakened by lower spot prices and continuing fears that Opec will have to cut crude prices by around \$2 a barrel at the end of the month to avoid a fracture within the cartel.

BIS urges action to prevent dramatic collapse of dollar

By Peter Rogers
The world's central bankers yesterday threw their weight behind the US efforts to get an orderly budget-cutting agreement to avoid a dramatic collapse of the dollar, which would raise interest rates.

The annual report of the BIS-based Bank for International Settlements — the central bankers' own bank — said: "What is needed is an immediate credible agreement between the Administration and Congress on incisive deficit-cutting measures which should contain a significant first instalment, but whose effects would be spread out over time."

It hoped that the announcement of such an agreement would outweigh the dampening effect of the cuts on business and raise the chance that the dollar would have a "soft landing" instead of a "crash" from the "speculative bubble" last winter. The BIS urges other countries to raise government spending to offset the decline in the US current account deficit which is at present stimulating world demand. Other-wise growth would weaken in the US and other industrial nations. But the bank refers with apparent sorrow rather than anger to the list of reasons put forward by Britain, Germany and Japan for refusing public spending stimulus to their economies.

THE CHARLES FULTON firm of money brokers confirmed yesterday that it was planning to go public later this year. It was taken over and virtually rescued last year and a half year ago by the Merrill Lynch House financial services group but in a succession of management buy-outs the firm's original executives seized regrouped under the Charles Fulton umbrella.

London jobs at risk

By David Simpson
Around 1,000 new jobs could be at risk in the immediate future if the Government continues to refuse to allow the release of investment funds to the Greater London Enterprise Board, GLC leaders are to tell the Local Government Minister, Mr Kenneth Baker, today. The Government has recently dug its heels in by barring the GLC from utilising the £15 million balance of its projected £20 million 1985-86 budget for Gleb, until firm progress has been achieved in reaching agreement to transfer responsibility for the enterprise board to the London boroughs when the GLC is wound up next year.

Britain charged with violating union rights

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor
Britain is among a number of countries, including Russia and South Africa, named yesterday for violating trade union rights by the International Federation of Free Trade Unions. In a report issued in Geneva to coincide with the International Labour Conference, the ICFU blames the British Government for the 1984 Trade Union Act which is "purely intended to weaken trade unions and to reduce their effectiveness in defending their members' interests."

BRITISH TELECOM is to introduce a "hot line" phone service between London and New York in August. The service, to be run in partnership with the American group TRT, will cost £1,000 a quarter, but will offer three digit dialling, desk-to-desk, at below standard rates.

But the GLC argues, while it has approached all 32 London boroughs with proposals to transfer control of Gleb to them next year, the dominant Conservative boroughs have asked for more time to consider the implications. The first casualties of the Government's determination to withhold approval for further investments, unless a formal agreement on transferring control of Gleb is reached by July are some 20 new ventures involving 1,000 jobs.

Survival of the corner shop — partly through deliveries of routine purchases once ordering via home computer terminals takes off (but Mr Snook would not forecast when that might be);
A rise in specialised retailing. Thereby, the high street would be able to concentrate in adding expert services to ditch sales;
Continued expansion of out-of-town hypermarkets — not so much in numbers, since about 90 per cent of the population is already within 15 minutes of a shopping centre, but through wider marketing. Mr Snook forecast stores opening round the clock and incorporating cinemas and children's play centres.

NOTISCHILDS, which has been appointed to advise the Government on the sale of British Gas, has decided not to allow its employees to apply for the shares. The Energy Minister, Mr. Nick Brown-Smith, told the Commons yesterday in a written answer to the shadow trade spokesman, Mr Bryan Gould.

SELINCOURT, the fashion and fabrics group, is fighting a £17.5 million bid from Mrs Jennifer d'Arbo's "shell" company Stormguard, which is forecasting a 34 per cent rise in profits to £1.85 million for the current year.

NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY yesterday promised to be among the first to raise money through the issue of new shares. It announced that it had appointed Credit Suisse to lead a consortium to raise £100 million for the issue. It will help ease the pressure of competition for retail deposits.

Canadian gets 14pc stake in Telegraph

By Maggie Brown and Andrew Cornelius
A CANADIAN multi-millionaire, Mr. Conrad Black, is buying a 14 per cent share stake in the Daily Telegraph, and becoming a director of the paper company as the price for his investment of £10 million.

US newspaper sets sights on Europe

By Maggie Brown
The publishers of USA Today, the bright, brash newspaper which claims to be America's first coast-to-coast mass national paper, are considering a major attack on the European market.

World Bank loans top \$11bn

From Alex Brunner in Washington
A surge of last minute lending by the World Bank is expected to lift its total loans for the current financial year to \$11.3 billion, according to bank sources.

Fourth man is charged in Hong Kong bank failure

From Brian Ends in Hong Kong
A fourth man was charged yesterday in connection with last week's collapse of the Overseas Trust Bank (OTB), Hong Kong's fifth largest local bank.

Argentina seeks loan

By Peter Rogers
Argentine officials were yesterday canvassing central bankers in Basle for a \$450 million bridging loan to complement a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund which they hope is about to be reached.

Hope yet for corner shop

By Peter Large, Technology Correspondent
Automation is about to swamp Britain's supermarkets and department stores. A report to be published next month estimates that retail groups will spend £1.5 billion before 1990 to bring a tenfold increase in the number of in-store computer systems, linked in company and national networks.

Argentina seeks loan

Other big new recipients of bank loans include Egypt, which will receive some \$200 million for two big agricultural projects; Hungary, which will receive \$215.5 million to improve its transport system; Colombia, which is getting \$800 million to improve crop policy; and India, which will receive \$250 million to install power lines in Uttar Pradesh.

Argentina seeks loan

Central bankers were approached for the bridging loan at their annual meeting. Sources said that the US is expected to provide the lion's share with other contributions likely from France, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Venezuela and Canada. West Germany was against taking part, Switzerland had refused, and Italy was a possible contributor.

Argentina seeks loan

Debt discount, page 24

Argentina seeks loan

Debt discount, page 24

DAVIES & NEWMAN HOLDINGS PLC

Group activities include shipbroking and ships' agency, airline operating and aircraft engineering, production and workover oil drilling.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1984	1983
	£000	£000
Turnover	242,846	196,127
Profit before taxation	3,107	4,314
Profit after taxation	2,334	2,464
Shareholders' funds	17,812	15,906
Dividend per share	10p	10p
Earnings per share	38.6p	38.6p

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Davies & Newman Holdings P.L.C., Billro House, 38-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.

DAN-AIR

4½ million passengers in 1984.
New route Heathrow — Manchester.

Don't blame the organ grinder—try the monkey

Stoking the fires of debt discontent

Nobody wanted to know about definitions of "uneconomic" pits. The union had

GENERAL

100

Alarm bells ring for Amersham

By James E. Lichman, Chemicals Correspondent

Amersham International, the radioisotope maker sold off to the private sector in 1982, is now facing a sharp decline in profits. The company's earnings for the first half of 1985 were down 10 per cent on a profit of £108.2 million. But the medical and research markets Amersham supplies are changing dramatically, and the group faces a profit squeeze this year as it strives to stretch out of its radioactive straitjacket.

Group pre-tax earnings to March 31 rose in line with expectations by 24 per cent to £171 million and sales, climbing by the same percentage, reached £108.2 million.

But declared profits are a clear snapshot of history and

the future for the group, while potentially lucrative, is decidedly uncertain. The bread and butter of Amersham's business remains the design and supply of radioactive "marker" materials which enable research workers in laboratories to keep tabs on their experiments and process engineers in industry to monitor the flow of output and energy through their machinery.

More visibly (or audibly) Amersham also supplies the radioactive sensors which make domestic smoke alarms wall at the first whiff of burnt toast.

In the UK, where the Government has cut health services, the suspected targets in blood

plasma have been the alarm about Amersham's sales grew only modestly. But the company learned to grab global markets long before it was privatised, and 88 per cent of sales were achieved abroad where a better climate and weak sterling boosted both sales volumes and profits.

So far so good. But Amersham will begin to fail if it does not cash in on the burgeoning market for medical diagnostic kits, made possible by sudden advances in biotechnology, which is expected to be worth £2 billion by 1990.

The kits work because monoclonal antibodies, now

used to detect cancer, are also used to detect other diseases within the body. Amersham's skill has been to attach radioactive markers to the antibodies (now locked to their prey) so that the suspects can be counted. But the whole thrust of development in the field is now toward new, non-radioactive markers. Profits from Amersham's existing medical business fell by 13 per cent to £5.2 million last year as the company ploughed an estimated £4 million into developing its own "enhanced luminescent" system based on the fluorescent glow of the firefly. The new kits will reach the European market this autumn and their success will dominate future prospects for the entire company.

Amersham must pay an undisclosed royalty back to the Department of Health because enhanced luminescence was developed by state researchers at the Wolfson laboratories in Birmingham. If it is a market success both the public purse and Amersham will benefit. But Amersham, which has been touted as a great success in the private sector, revealed yesterday that its researches at the Wolfson laboratories in Birmingham. If it is a market success both the public purse and Amersham will benefit.

The company's full year dividend increased by 20 per cent to 6p a share but the shares fell 5p to 365p on profit taking.

Dull day as investors prepare for Abbey Life

THE MARKETS

Stock markets produced disappointing results as they moved into the second half of the fortnightly account. They took the FT Ordinary Share Index into a loss for the fourth day in succession. In fact, towards the finish, the market was beginning to look decidedly dejected.

There were few sectors without a string of minus signs, though most falls did not exceed a few pence, the result of light and sporadic selling rather than of any sizable offers of stock. This doubtless owed something to Wednesday's scheduled flotation of Abbey Life. Funds were being mustered for an event that has generated much interest and which is expected to prove profitable for the "stags".

And it was being suggested that these monies may remain unavailable for general investment, since the Christian Salvage fund is expected to follow shortly and to be even more attractive.

Meanwhile, Lord Hanson is asking the market to put up £500 million for a rights operation by Hanson Trust. This was seen initially not so much as a drag on the market as an opportunity to get the takeover targets Lord Hanson may have in mind. But even these speculative forces lost their zest as a rather lustreless session wore on.

Clearly the Opec meeting scheduled for June 30 was casting an increasingly long and threatening shadow that was taking some toll of market sentiment.

The market has to recognise the risk that the oil cartel could disintegrate and plunge oil prices into a whirlpool whose bottom is not easy to predict. This has already undermined the recovery in sterling and scotched the interest rate hopes that had strongly ushered in the new account a week earlier.

Only bank shares and life assurances gave a good account of themselves yesterday, and even they were not entirely unscathed: they came off the top in the afternoon. Banks owed their improvement to a less daunting world scene as Hong Kong's Overseas Trust Bank was rescued and as Argentina looked set for agreement with the IMF.

Life assurances were still counting the prospective benefits from the phasing out of Corps Insurance, but, by contrast, suffered renewed depression on fears of further underwriting losses. Minet PWS dropped a further 6p to 355p in the wake of the lower profits announced on Friday.

Hanson Trust, 10p lower at 212p after hitting the market with their huge cash call, at the same time were seen to look speculatively at such as

Boots, 185p after 185p, up 6p, Coats Patons, 163p after 165p, up 4p, and Talc and Lyle, 565p up 7p.

Glits sagged about 1, not helped by the damping of interest rate hopes across the Atlantic as the weekend passed without bringing the hoped-for cut in the Fed's discount rate. Leaders to close 4p to 5p lower included British Telecom at 185p (results due June 19), BTR 375p, GrandMet 285p (large line of shares on offer) and Thorn EMI 437p (bid hopes fading). Lums resisted the trend at 311p, up 3p, after comment Banks were also supported with Natwest up 2p to 85p.

Brammer gave up 10p to 385p following the defence measures against Buxton, down 12p. Dull breweries had taken over developments left United Scientific 10p down at 200p and Electrocomponents slipped 5p to 268p awaiting the figures. STC picked up 5p to 153p after last week's downgrading. 600 Group hardened 1p to 107p ahead of next Thursday's results.

Higher profits did little for Electronic Rentals at 49p, down 12p. Dull breweries had Bass 10p down at 547p. Argyl Group, reporting today, slipped 7p to 308p, but Hazlewood were hoisted 10p to 1180p after a 100 per cent profit increase.

Profit-taking clipped 13p from Reed International at 614p. News that Harris Queensway had acquired an interest and that Fraser had increased its holding to over 5 per cent failed to stimulate Debenhams at 565p, down 3p. Elsewhere in stores W. H. Smith A dropped 10p to 236p, but Henry Wigfall were wanted on bid hopes, up 7p to 115p.

Maps lost 4p to 362p as Mariotti pulled out of the HoJo talks. Amersham finished 5p down at 365p after profits much as expected. Standard Fireworks, with results today, dipped 5p to 186p.

The threat of a Channel tunnel unsettled Euro Ferries at 154p, down 3p. Comet rallied 2p to 151p. Cope Allman, helped by comment, added 4p to 171p. Siebe maintained recent strength at 598p, up 12p.

Fears of further underwriting losses unsettled insurance brokers, where Stewart Wagstaff retreated 15p to 80p. In contrast, life companies did well again with Legal up 8p to 745p. Lloyds rose 10p to 558p on the Argentine loan agreement.

Profit-taking cut 20p from Henderson-Adams at 185p. Regal Properties advanced 6p to 146p after comment on year.

ment in front of today's results. Blue Arrow continued to reflect satisfaction with their acquisition, up 7p to 205p.

Kreter Building gained 8p to 143p on the rejection of the Kent tender offer. MTI attracted speculative support at 176p, up 11p. N. Brown celebrated a 40 per cent profit increase with a 15p rise to 330p. Sturge, an introduction, began life at 375p, rose to 425p and closed at 395p.

In a thin market Waverley Cameron were marked up 14p to 135p. Press "tips" lifted Thurgar Barker 5p to 19p and BVI 5p to 65p. Golds lost 8p.

Main changes: Tate & Lyle 505p, up 7p; Minet 196p, down 23p; FWS Int 335p, down 62p; Boots 185p, up 6p; Coats P 163p, up 4p; Hanson 322p, down 10p; BT 159p, down 4p; GMT 285p, down 3p; Amps 182p, down 4p.

Equity turnover for June 7 was 1,126, number of bargains 18,126; value £280.7 million.

Paris: French stocks finished broadly mixed in light trading as resource issues slumped while food and technology issues advanced. Brokers said some market sectors were boosted by the National Statistics Institute's forecast that corporate balance sheets will improve this year. Food shares were buoyed by strong foreign demand. The general market indicator finished the session with a 0.35 per cent dip. Declining issues led advances 101 to 64 with 28 French stocks unchanged.

Frankfurt: Interest rate filters and profit-taking on the week's record highs pushed share prices lower in quiet turnover. The Commerzbank index fell 8.3 points to 4,484 at 1356.8. Last Friday, the index had climbed 27.6 points to a record 1363.5.

Tokyo: Electrical shares were clear winners while recent beneficiaries in real estate construction and financial services took a beating. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,833.34 (12/16/85).

Hong Kong: Stocks rebounded in moderate trading in news of the government's takeover of Overseas Trust Bank, but late profit-taking kept many issues from sustaining their intraday highs. Hang Seng index: 1,571.87 (15/4/85).

FT Ordinary Share Index down 10.3 at 991.3. FT-SE 100 Index down 11.6 at 1,998.6. Pound: \$1.2553; DM 3.50; Fr 11.90; Gold \$312.25; Account: June 3 to 14. FT All Share Index down 5.42 at 639.24. Sterling index 79.2 (1976=100). RPI 373.9 (April) up 6.9 per cent on year.

COMPANY BRIEFING

Picture rosy for rentals

Electronic Rentals, the television and video rental group which dealt a severe blow to Britain's infant cable industry last winter by pulling out, yesterday reported increased annual pre-tax profits of £15.17 million, compared with £11.2 million, up 35 per cent.

The company says there is a continued downward pressure on rental rates, especially for video recorders, but that it has maintained its share of the domestic colour television market, while boosting its share of video.

The UK rental side in fact produced a healthy trading increase in profits, up at £19.48 million from £13.58 million.

Meanwhile, the overseas rental system, where markets are less "mature", also advanced to £7.38 million from £6.17 million. Rental turnover contributed £17.2 million of total turnover of £197.19 million, little changed on the previous year's £192.48 million.

Electronic Rentals has had a tough time in the business systems market, losing £1.02 million compared with previous annual profits of £405,000. Turnover was static at £17.4 million.

The company says its cable withdrawal decision cost it write-off of £200,000, though it has retained expertise to fulfil its contractual relay television arrangements.

"We believe the cabling of the UK will be a much longer process than seemed likely a year ago, and the prospects of Visionhire Cable, generating meaningful profits from this area on a normal commercial (financial) are too remote to justify our continued involvement," says the board.

The dividend is maintained at 2.065p, making 3.232p for the year. Paying it will require a "modest" transfer from reserves.

Hazlewoods Foods climbs to £6m

HAZLEWOODS Foods is adding fresh pasta and other convenience items to its menu after a year in which profits, fed on a diet of acquisitions, have doubled to £6 million.

The group used to specialise in sauces and pickles but now has an extended product and manufacturing base. Mr John Lowe, the chairman, and his board believe that fresh and chilled food will be a major growth area in the next 10 years.

Its acquisition of Crispa Food, Gerhard H. Polderman, Belcher, and Knights Food, and his board believe that fresh and chilled food will be a major growth area in the next 10 years.

Over the past year turnover went up from £35.1 million to £45.5 million, with profits doubling the dividend too is increased, from 11.5p to 15p.

The remaining 30 per cent of Enterprises may be acquired any time up to 1990 for £1 million.

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Property pays off

With net rental income rising from £2.5 million to £2.3 million, the Property and Reversionary Investment group raised its profits from £1.8 million to £2.6 million in the year to March 31.

Net assets per share were 272p against 265p and the dividend is raised from 3.7p to 4.1p.

The board has valued the group's properties at £74.8 million, an increase of 3.45 per cent excluding the two properties sold during the year.

The Firmly Properties remaining in the ownership of Albany Commercial and Industrial Developments continues to be held as trading stock. Although development activity remains slow, a programme of refurbishment and modernisation of group properties is constantly in hand.

Mr Lowe is "particularly pleased" with the continuing growth in the group's earnings per share, which rose 45 per cent to 56.7p, which Mr Lowe says is a compound growth rate of 33 per cent a year over the past five years.

Investment in new plant continues to improve efficiency and quality.

The group spent £5.8 million on capital items last year.

The decentralised management structure, "enables us to pursue our growth objectives with vigour," Mr Lowe says, and while it is too soon to make a forecast for the current year, he looks for satisfactory progress.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

GEORGE FRANK COLLINGWOOD — Chief Engineer — 50

LEGAL NOTICES

LABOUR & PLANT HIRE

(MANCHESTER) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 354 of the Companies Act 1949, that the above-named company will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. H. & C. Co., Chartered Accountants, 10, Market Street, Manchester, on Tuesday, 11th June 1985, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of providing for the purchase of shares in the said company.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1985.

R. D. MURRAY, Director.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTACK CANCER

We're leading the fight against cancer, but we need your help.

Please send your donation today to:

Room 4L, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3EP.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

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ROMANTIC OVERTURES

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

SOMETHING ATTEMPTED

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

APPEALING — Europe's largest

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

FRIDAY 9 AUGUST & SATURDAY 10 AUGUST

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION OF

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Fairport Convention

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

AT CROPREY NEAR BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

FRIDAY 9 AUGUST & SATURDAY 10 AUGUST

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

FEATURING DAVID SWARBRICK, DAVID PEGG, SIMON NICOL

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

DAVID MATTACKS, BRUCE ROWLAND & CATHY LESURE

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

PLUS THE BALHAM ALLIGATORS, THE HOME SERVICE

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

THE JOHN JAMES BAND, JOHN BENNIS, MORRIS, NEIL BUNES

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

NO RIGHT TURN, ROBIN WILLIAMSON, WHIPPERSNAPPER

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

ADVANCE TICKETS

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

TICKETS AND INFORMATION FROM WOODWORM RECORDS

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

P.O. BOX 37, BANBURY, OXON, OX15 4BH

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

(PLEASE ENCLOSE STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE)

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Please complete all details in BLOCK CAPITALS

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Please send me..... ticket(s) for Fri Sat Wend

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Name

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Address

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Postcode

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

(Failure to complete Postcode may delay delivery)

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Payment (Make cheques payable to Woodward Records)

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

I enclose a cheque/PO for £.....

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

or please charge my Access card number:

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

Cardholder's Signature

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QUICK CROSSWORD 4,733

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

ACROSS

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

1 Newspaper report of royal engagements etc. (5, 8).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

2 Bird related to the crane (5, 8).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

3 Winning card — maybe the last! (6).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

4 Part of tree or book (4).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

5 Act of treachery (8).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

6 Be on the point of falling (6).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

7 Frozen pendulous object (6).

Partners: (1985) 1985, All areas. 01-535 3150, 01-535 3151.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

CENTRE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

"THE FUTURE OF THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY"

A discussion conference — June 27/28, 1985 at the Polytechnic of the South Bank

SPEAKERS INCLUDE: PHILIP JONES and RAY ORSON (Electricity Council), LISA ROSENBLUM (New York State Public Service Commission), JOHN BAKER (CEGB), PETER ROST MP, ALEX HENNEY, R. Hon. DAVID HOWELL MP, PETER HEATHFIELD, TONY BENN MP, JOHN LYONS, JONATHAN PORRITT, RICHARD PROCTOR

FURTHER DETAILS FROM: Chris Richards (M.A., Centre for Energy Studies, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1. Tel. 01-528 8840 ext. 2350.

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